

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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( Sixteen )  
( Pages )

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By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

### Application to Philippines

### Influence of Saloon

2. The United States Congress may pass supplemental legislation specific-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

## Irish Movement Watched

## Equal Treatment Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England, (Monday). It is

LONDON, England (Monday)—It is officially announced that the Viceroy of India has addressed a further communication to the Ameer of Afghanistan, agreeing, on certain conditions, to receive at Rawalpindi the Afghan delegates whom the Ameer proposes to send, directly Ramadán, the ninth month of the Muhammadan year, which is regarded as a holy month, is over.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

Facts Not Obtained

"The President felt," says Mr. Mil-

ard, specifying that he is giving the President's own opinion, "that he could not take the risk when a possible alternative means of relieving China offered in the League of Nations. It is interesting that, when this explanation of the President's motives was semi-officially communicated to the Chinese delegation, one of them remarked in my presence that the League had no existence, that its powers and authority were problematical, and that only the weak nations were asked to intrust their rights to it, while the strong powers, with the single exception of the United States, insisted on having extra guarantees of their special positions and safety; and further-

## Secret Agreements at End

"The case of China now and hereafter transcends in international importance a majority of the questions of European politics which deadlocked the conference while the world waited anxiously for peace, and with respect to the fundamental interests of America it is more important than most of those questions combined."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

"Very truly yours,  
(Signed) "BISHOP HOTEL BAR.

"Aurora, Illinois."

"This threat against an American Congress by the brewers and bar-rooms of Illinois is not a voluntary act of individual citizens voicing the citizens' opinion." Representative Yates said. "It is the result of an organized propaganda which seeks to get at naught the Constitution and seeks to overthrow this form of government—a propaganda so well organized that it can afford to pay for the wholesale printing of threats against the Congress of the United States."

Representative Yates, in his speech in the House, denounced five Chicago breweries and eight Illinois cities from whose hotels and bar-rooms he had received "outrageous threats."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

## Fall and Edge Motions Postponed

## Knox Plan Tentatively Adopted

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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The sitting was suspended for an hour, after which it was announced that the party leaders had agreed to issue a proclamation stating that "the Nation expects the army and navy, whose honor is chiefly affected by the treaty, to give an example of self-denial and self-sacrifice, and cooperate in the rebuilding of the Fatherland."

**French Editorial Opinions**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday) — "The task," says Alfred Capus, in *Le Figaro*, referring to the problems associated with the formal ending of the war, "is not above the strength of this No-

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tion, which comes out of the war with a prestige which remains only to be converted into prosperity.

"Peace is something more than a contract between the belligerent powers," continues Mr. Capus. "It is also a mental state. It contains, if we know how to extract the essence in full, a policy and a social philosophy whose formulae emerge day by day. Our intellectual life for a long age to come will be founded upon it. From it we shall draw our new methods of feeling and thinking."

The Journal praises the soldiers whose work now is crowned. It says: "How many felt without knowing and without even dimly foreseeing the reward for their sacrifices! You heroes of the Marne, the Yser, Verdun, and the Somme, it is you who have broken the indomitable arrogance of the Germans! It is you who enabled mankind to glimpse, if not to prepare for, an era of lasting peace."

**Allies Sounded by Mr. Erzberger**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German messages state that Mr. Matthias Erzberger has sounded the Allies regarding a program accepted by the Center Party and the Majority Socialists whereby Germany would accept the peace treaty if the Allies change the clauses on extradition of the former Kaiser and others, and on responsibility for the war. The Vossische Zeitung states that the Allies received Mr. Erzberger's proposals sympathetically.

**Votes of Majority Socialists**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Berlin wireless message dated Saturday states that in order to insure a majority for acceptance of the peace treaty in the National Assembly, party influence is being brought to bear on the 29 Majority Socialist deputies opposed to signing, with a view to persuading them at least to withhold their votes, if not to agree to sign.

The Democrats still insist, by 51 votes to 13, upon maintaining their present attitude, but will perhaps associate themselves with a provisional yes. As neither the Majority Socialists nor the Center Party desire the formation of a Cabinet without them, both parties are bringing the strongest pressure to bear on the Democrats in order to bring them into a more yielding attitude.

**Opinion of Bela Kun on Signing**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Berlin wireless message states that at the Soviet congress at Budapest on Thursday, Bela Kun, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced in a speech on foreign policy that it was his wish that Germany should sign the peace treaty.

**Government Standpoint Announced**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The German National Assembly voted on the peace treaty question on Sunday after Dr. Gustave Bauer had announced the new government's standpoint.

**Cause of Cabinet's Resignation**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message concludes a detailed account of the government crisis with the statement that the Scheidemann cabinet resigned because, owing to a split among the three groups composing it, the cabinet did not appear capable of negotiating at all.

**Solution Received With Satisfaction**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Berlin message states that the solution of the cabinet crisis is received with general satisfaction. There is no word of praise for the former cabinet and the conservative press heralds its downfall with a vigorous attack on its policy of "bluff which nearly precipitated Germany into disaster."

The events at Weimar are reacting on the Prussian Diet where the Premier's resignation is already talked of.

**German Representative Resigns**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WEIMAR, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Daniel von Haimhausen, who was on Sunday designated as the German representative to sign the treaty of peace, has telegraphed his resignation from Versailles rather than attach his name to the instrument.

**Assembly Again Accepts Terms**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The German National Assembly met again today and authorized the unconditional acceptance of the peace treaty.

**Another Note From Austria**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Council of the Peace Conference today received another note from the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. The note entered a protest against the proposal in the peace terms for the liquidation of private properties in certain parts of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. Financial experts were called before the Council of Three at today's session in connection with resumption of work on the Austrian treaty by the council.

**Turkish Delegates' Memorandum**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Turkish delegation which appeared before the Council of Ten on June 17 sent the council today a detailed memorandum which it promised at that time to draft. This memorandum gave at length the plea for the continuance of the old Turkish Empire, which was made orally before the council at the

hearing last week. The memorandum states that the Turkish Government is prepared to recognize the independence of Armenia and to grant some form of autonomous government to Palestine and Arabia, under Turkish governors.

**Council Visits Versailles Palace**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VERSAILLES, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George visited the Palace this afternoon to inspect the arrangements for the ceremony of signing the peace treaty.

**Delegation to Arrive on Friday**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The German delegation which will sign the peace treaty will arrive at Versailles on Friday morning, the French Foreign Office has been informed. Hermann Müller, the new German foreign secretary, will head the German delegation to sign the peace treaty, La Liberté says.

**Comment on Sinking of Fleet**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Council of Three has referred the question relative to the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow to a commission of experts which will determine whether the armistice conditions were violated.

Newspaper comment, in some cases, shows much bitterness over the acts of those whom Le Figaro calls "a prejudiced race, with no respect for their plighted word."

Some criticism is directed at the British Admiralty. Le Journal says: "No article in the armistice forbade the maintenance of British guards aboard the German ships."

L'Ouvre says the fate of the German ships was that proposed by the British Government.

"Germany," said L'Action Française, "may one day, if we are not careful, scuttle the League of Nations as she scuttled the fleet. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Robert Cecil will be just as much responsible that day as are now the authorities at Scapa Flow."

**Von Brockdorff-Rantzau Explains**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who has been heading the German delegation at Versailles, has written to Philip Scheidemann, former president of the Ministry, explaining the reason for his resigning. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau said he was confident of success if the German people had stood behind him and "the government ventured a stake enabling me to win the game, which, however, was not a wild gamble."

**SCAPA FLOW SINKING IS "ACT OF TRAITORS"**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It was learned officially this afternoon that Admiral Fremantle of the British naval forces paraded the staff of Rear Admiral von Reuter of the German Navy under a guard and informed the prisoners taken at Scapa Flow that their act in sinking 47 German war craft was that of traitors. It also was declared by Admiral Fremantle that the act was a violation of the armistice terms.

A report of the British Admiralty says that of the German vessels at Scapa Flow, one, the Baden, is being kept afloat by pumping. The Emden, Frankfurt, and Nürnberg have been beached. Two destroyers are afloat and 18 others have been beached with but little damage to them. According to the Admiralty, elaborate preparation will be necessary to raise the sunken ships. The depth of the water where they lie is from 69 to 129 feet. They do not lie in the harbor channel or in the anchorage generally used for large vessels.

The Admiralty late today was still without confirmation of the reported sinking of German warships in German harbors.

**FOUR BRITISH REPORTS ON COAL SITUATION**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A complete lack of unanimity among the coal commissioners is evidenced by the issuance of no fewer than four reports. Mr. Justice Sankey recommends the purchase of coal royalties and submits a scheme for local administration terminating in state purchase of coal mines in three years. The miners' representatives and the Labor Party members on the commission assent to Mr. Sankey's report with certain qualifications; the miners' representatives desiring the acquisition of the mineral rights without compensation to the owners. A group representing employing interests disavows coal nationalization and outlines a scheme for state ownership of coal only, while Sir Arthur Duckham submits his own scheme for control of the coal industry.

**GENERAL PERSHING TO GET OXFORD DEGREE**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Pershing, the American Commander-in-Chief in France, arrived in London today. He was met at Dover by Maj.-Gen. John Biddle, the American commander in England. The general will remain in London tonight and tomorrow morning will go to Oxford to receive the degree of doctor of civil laws from Oxford University.

**VORARLBERG NOT TO BE OCCUPIED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official announcement states that the Italian Army will not occupy Vorarlberg.

## CONVENTION PLANS OF EDUCATIONISTS

**Movement for National Department, With Special Provision for "Health Education," to Have an Important Place**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The three big outstanding features planned for the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association, to be held in Milwaukee, June 30 to July 5, are the movement for the establishment of a national Department of Education, whose chief shall be a member of the President's Cabinet; the movement for higher salaries to teachers; and the development of plans for Americanization through the schools.

The movement for a Department of Education will probably receive the greatest emphasis. The association is behind the bill introduced in the United States House of Representatives on May 19 by Horace Mann Fowler, Representative from Iowa, and referred to the Committee of Education, of which Simeon D. Fess, Representative from Ohio, is chairman.

It provides for appointment of a Secretary of Education at a salary of \$12,000 a year, an assistant secretary at \$5,000, and other members of the departmental force. The department would have \$500,000 for administrative purposes, and \$100,000,000 a year for the advancement of education.

**How Funds Would Be Divided**

Of this latter sum \$7,500,000 would be set aside specifically for the removal of illiteracy through aid in instructing illiterates 10 years of age and over; \$7,500,000 for Americanization through aid in teaching illiterate foreigners; \$50,000,000 for equalization of educational opportunities through aid to be extended to the poorer sections of the country, especially the rural schools in sparsely settled communities; \$20,000,000 for physical education, including "health education and sanitation"; \$15,000,000 to aid in the preparation of teachers. To share in an apportionment under this act the state would have to provide an equal sum.

The section providing for "health education" says that the sum is to be set aside to be used "for physical education and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation and for providing school nurses, school dental clinics and otherwise promoting physical and mental welfare." That emphasis is to be placed on "physical education" as a part of the work of the proposed Department of Education is apparent from the number of times that the words "physical education" are used throughout the act.

**Need of Higher Salaries**

The salaries of teachers must be raised materially in order to save the profession from bankruptcy, both as to talent and the financial standing of the individuals, is the opinion of representatives of the National Education Association who have already arrived here. Figures will be presented at the association meeting to show that the best teachers are leaving the profession because of inadequate pay, and that the normal schools and teachers colleges are graduating fewer young men and women than they have done for years. Thus the profession has had its replacement reserves cut off at a time when it is most in need of reserves.

To meet this condition the convention will endeavor to put into effect some plan whereby the country, especially the school boards, will be made to realize that unless relief is given in the way of better salaries, the Nation will find itself in its period of reconstruction thousands short of the necessary number of teachers to direct its schools.

The Americanization plans, it is pointed out, are contingent for success both on the creation of a department of education and the provision of more money for schools. The necessary basis has not yet been gathered, it is held, upon which a base adequate Americanization courses. If 100 per cent American instructors, adequately paid, can be provided, the schools will go a long way toward making 100 per cent Americans, it is contended.

The meeting, according to returns received by the headquarters established here, promises to be one of the largest in the history of the organization.

**BAY STATE CARMEN VOTE TO RETURN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It was announced last night at the offices of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company that every line of the company would resume operations at 4 o'clock this morning, following the vote of the striking carmen to obey the order of W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and return to work, leaving their grievances to be settled through the medium provided for in the agreement between the union and the company.

**PERSHING STADIUM FORMALLY OPENED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Pershing Stadium, which is the largest sporting arena in France, being 200 meters long and 80 wide, and which was erected in four months, was yesterday formally opened by Mr. Poincaré at the beginning of the inter-allied games. At the close of these games it will be presented to France.

In commemoration of Franco-American unity.

The stadium will seat 27,500 people and is provided with cloak rooms, baths, theater, and a camp for the competitors. The inter-allied events promise to be the most popular meeting and are being attended by famous athletes from all quarters of the world. Even Syria will be represented and officers of the Syrian military mission are already practicing under the direction of Gen. Nouri Assaid, chief of Amir Faisal's staff.

## NEW CABINET IN ITALY IS CHOSEN

**Formation of Nitti Coalition Government and Personnel of Delegation to Paris Announced**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The formation of a Nitti Coalition Government and the personnel of new delegation to Paris are announced. The Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior—Francesco Nitti.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Tommaso Tittoni.  
Minister of Colonies—Luigi Rossi.  
Minister of Justice and Worship—Mr. Mortara.  
Minister of War—Lieutenant-General Albrici.  
Minister of Finance—Francesco Tedesco.  
Minister of Treasury—Mr. Schanzer.  
Minister of Marine, ad interim—Rear Admiral Sechi.  
Minister of Instruction—Alfredo Baccelli.  
Minister of Public Works—Mr. Pantano.  
Minister of Transport—Mr. de Vito.  
Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Visocchi.  
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Labor and Food—Carlo Ferraris.  
Minister of Posts—Mr. Chizzenti.  
Minister of Military Assistance and Pensions—Mr. de Nava.

Mr. Nitti has assured the representatives of the Italians in Dalmatia that the new Italian delegation to Paris will firmly uphold Italian rights in the Adriatic. The general opinion is that the new government will seek to efface the bad impressions regarding it which are due largely to the inclusion of Giolittians in its midst and will show itself even more energetic at Paris than its predecessor. Mr. Tittoni will define his foreign policy in the Senate on Wednesday.

**Personnel of Italian Delegation**

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The new Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, it was announced tonight, will leave here on Wednesday and expects to arrive in Paris in time to sign the treaty of peace with Germany. The delegation is composed of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tommaso Tittoni, and three senators, Vittorio Scialoja, Guglielmo Marconi, and Maggiorino Ferraris. Marquess Gorgio Guglielmi, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will be secretary of the delegation.

**FINNISH STATE TO CONTROL GRAINS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official advice received here yesterday states that the Finnish Government intends to experiment in state socialism by taking over the entire import of grain into the country, and has canceled its contract with the Food Import Association to which the matter had hitherto been entrusted.

Previous to the government's decision, negotiations have been going on, proposals and counter-proposals being made as to the best method whereby to organize the grain import and distribution, the association being for greater freedom for private enterprise, whereas the Food Ministry favored an arrangement in the direction of state monopoly. Failing agreement, the Food Import Association was given two months notice, and from July 1 the government will be the sole importer and financier of the grain necessary for the country.

**PRESIDENT WILSON MAY SAIL TOMORROW**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BREST, France (Monday)—The U. S. S. George Washington, which will carry President Wilson back to the United States, received orders today to be ready to sail on Thursday morning. The work of loading the transport began this evening.

**Belgian King to Visit America**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—(French Wireless Service)—Before President Wilson left Belgium, it was announced today, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth accepted his invitation to visit the United States.

**POLISH-UKRAINIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Ukrainian Press Bureau reports that a Polish military communiqué from the Galician front, dated June 16, states that delegates of the Polish and Ukrainian armies signed an agreement to cease fighting on June 21, and a provisional demarcation line was fixed.

**NEGROES PUT IN A PROTEST**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in convention here yesterday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to exclude the railway brotherhoods from affiliation unless they rescind the provisions of their constitutions excluding Negroes from membership. Representatives from 32 states are attending the convention.

## BRILLIANT COMPANY HONORS DR. PESSOA

**Final Reception in Washington to Brazil's President-Elect, Who Will Now Visit New York, Boston and Ottawa**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Not since the United States entered the war has a more distinguished company representative of official, diplomatic and social life assembled than was present last night at the reception given in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, at the Pan-American Union building as the final testimonial of esteem during his visit.

Dr. Pessoa will leave today for New York and is expected to visit Boston, Massachusetts, on his way to Ottawa, Canada, where he will be the guest of the Government of the Dominion. No other guest of the Nation has made a more favorable impression, and the historic friendship between Brazil and the United States, judging from reciprocal expressions of sentiment, has been strengthened by his visit. Two notable functions preceded the reception at the Pan-American Union. William C. Redfield, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, entertained Dr. Pessoa at luncheon, and Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, gave a formal dinner in his honor, while other members of his party were the guests at dinner of Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State. Unofficial impressions of Washington were gained by Dr. Pessoa in a walk through the retail district without attendants. He also visited the Capitol and between formal entertainments has seen other places of interest.

## SWEDEN'S VIEW OF ALAND ISSUE

**Government Addresses Note to Finland That It Does Not Think It Can Accept Proposal**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message states that the Swedish Government has addressed a note to the Finnish Government, emphasizing that in Sweden's view, there is at the root of the Aland Islands question a just demand of the population, based on the right of self-determination. Sweden, therefore, does not think it possible to accept the Finnish proposal, regarding negotiations between the two governments as to Sweden's military and political interests alone in the Aland Islands.

Suppression of the wishes of the population of the Aland Islands might have a disturbing effect on friendly cooperation between Sweden and Finland and Sweden, therefore, adheres to the basis for the solution of the Aland Islands question defined in the note of Nov. 19, 1918. Should Finland be unable to accept this basis for direct negotiations, the Swedish Government considers that the happiest solution would be a decision by the Peace Conference.

**Request of Swedish Government**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Swedish Government has applied to the allied powers to be allowed to exchange goods with Soviet Russia but has met with a definite refusal.

**GERMAN SHIPS TO BE SEIZED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The French Navy, it was announced today, will seize three German ships which are interned in Spain. These vessels are the Paro, now at Huelva; the Planet at Balboa, and the Oldenburg at

**Construction**  
is our part in this

**Reconstruction period**

**Hugh S. Roberts & Co.**

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Designers  
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Dress Goods, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

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House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

House Linens, per yard, \$1.00

Cadiz. The crews of 27 men on each ship will be supplanted by French naval crews.

**Navy Said to Have Triumphed**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, in commenting today regarding the act of the German skeleton crews in sinking the surrendered German vessels at Scapa Flow, says:

"Their act was one of courageous men and is like a refreshing breeze in these oppressive days."

The Tages Zeitung says: "The incident is a gratifying sign that Germany has reached the lowest point in her national misery. From today her path will be upward."

The Tages Zeitung says: "Despite the damaging criticisms that may be reflected against us, the German Navy has again made good."

**EFFORTS URGED TO SAVE DAYLIGHT LAW**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The people of this country ought to appeal to the President to veto the daylight-saving repeal," said Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association for Daylight Saving, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "If a referendum were taken today, it would be shown that 95 per cent of the people of this country, men and women, are in favor of the Daylight-Saving Law. Those who were in favor of it did not believe that it was possible to take it away from them and so did not fight it hard enough. But now, were they given an opportunity they would show President Wilson that the great majority want it still and hope he will repeal the measure."

"Our organization is now working to urge people throughout the country to address the President by personal letter and petitions on the importance of retaining the custom in the United States. So large a majority knows and appreciates the great value of the extra hour of daylight that they are at a loss to understand what selfish interests started the opposition to the custom."

**TRADE UNDISTURBED BY LINEN PURCHASE**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday)—The Belfast linen trade is undisturbed by L. J. Martin's £4,000,000 purchase of linen, originally intended for aeroplanes, and the statement that the linen mills will have to close down is called absurd by the director of a large firm, who has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the quantity of wide aeroplane linen manufactured was small and it is unbleached, and that the damask towels, sheeting and embroidery linen trades are untouched by the deal.

**ETON BOYS GREET AVIATORS**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WINDSOR, England (Sunday)—After Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown were received by the King yesterday, when the honor of Knight of the Order of the British Empire was conferred upon them, they were congratulated by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and received a further demonstration outside Windsor Castle from the Eton boys.

**WATER-POWER BILL IN HOUSE**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By unanimous consent the House yesterday made the Administration Water-Power Development Bill an order of business for Thursday.

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## PROGRAM OF TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES

**Conference to Bring About Unity Opens in Berlin—Opposition to Dictatorship in Germany**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message states that a conference to bring about unity between the two groups of German Socialists opened in Berlin on Saturday, and was attended by some 300 delegates of the two groups. Mr. Eduard Bernstein, in the opening speech emphasized the necessity for unity, and Mr. Cohen of Reuss subsequently enlarged upon the political necessity for the same.





## A Steady Advance

Although women are still absent from the ranks of members at Westminster, the first Parliament to which they have acquired the right of admittance has witnessed a steady advance in the recognition of their eligibility to share with men in its subsidiary activities. The first victory was won recently with the admittance of a woman to the floor of the House for the first time. The occasion was the vote for the Ministry of Food, when the Speaker's express assent was obtained to the admittance to the House of the Food Controller's woman secretary. This point gained, the woman worker has not been long in making her appearance in another parliamentary rôle—that of official reporter to a parliamentary committee, four women having been enlisted the other day to report the proceedings of the Acquisition of Land Committee. The next objective is evidently the press gallery. There are rumors that women are already clamoring at the gate, whilst unmistakable portents have appeared on the horizon. Upon the occasion, for instance, of the Prime Minister's last great feat in the House a woman sat facing the Olympians across the way in the front row of the members' gallery reserved for the colonial and foreign press.

## Showing the Way Back

When Secretary of War Baker, in a recent New York speech, described with great enthusiasm the work done by the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune, France, he might have told about the two young American women who, as members of the faculty of the agricultural school in that university, helped to show American soldiers the way back to the land. They are Elizabeth Baker, graduate of Wisconsin Agricultural School, and Pearl Leonard, a graduate of the Oregon State Agricultural School. Their services were lent to the army through the army educational commission of the Y. M. C. A. According to Dr. Harry H. Wood, of that commission, 90 per cent of the registrants at the agricultural school were soldiers with farming experience, or from rural districts.

## Le Tigre

One to whom the Hôtel Biron, Rodin's loved retreat, and its treasures are well known writes to the Brussels *Soir* of the bust which Rodin did of Clemenceau, the finest among many fine things of the genre in the collection in the Rue de Varenne. He describes it as "instinct with truth." There is the Tiger, as he will be known to history—strong of jaw, prominent of forehead, and that wild moustache of his like that of a Mongolian chieftain. It is said that Clemenceau did not altogether relish this interpretation of himself, and that Rodin had a good deal of trouble with the bust before he finished it. But there it is, Le Tigre undoubtedly, the greatly fierce old man of France.

## Five Shillings and Upward

Amongst the many "lots" of tremendous interest disposed of at the recent much-discussed sale of the Medici archives in London, none surely were more interesting than the ledgers, account books and memoranda of various members of the Medici family as bankers and merchants, which were disposed of en bloc. What a field for some twentieth century Carlylean transmuter of the dry-as-dust into vivid story! All the tale of Florentine trade, finance, rates of wages, taxes, prices of land, live stock, and produce is there, to say nothing of the revelation made of what the Florentine paid for his things of gold and things of silver, his jewelry and ornaments. Whether or not the sale was a success from the point of view of its promoters does not transpire, but it is a terrible thing, surely, to read of any of the contents of the Medici archives being "knocked down," as they were, for "5s. and upward."

## Mesopotamian Peanuts

On a little plot of ground, not more than one-tenth of an acre, at Fellujah, some 38 miles west of Baghdad, British experimenters, just a year ago, sowed a small crop of peanuts; since then the peanuts have come up, and the British experiment has proved the possibility of a new agricultural industry in Mesopotamia. In the past, one of the surprising conditions of Mesopotamian agriculture has been the scarcity of oil seeds, for whereas in other countries oil seeds are valuable crops, Mesopotamia grew only a little sesamum, or "sim-sim," and a small quantity of "Baz-el-Kittan" or linseed. Peanuts, or groundnuts as they are called, were imported in large quantity from India, for the Mesopotamians are fond of peanuts, either parched or used in making sweetmeats. An enthusiastic home market is therefore ready and waiting for the peanut grower, and the local merchants who have passed judgment on the peanuts grown in the Fellujah Gardens are highly pleased with them.

These were new peanuts to the Mesopotamian, being the variety known as the Small Japanese and selected because they grow quickly and are easy to cultivate. Now that they have been so successfully grown in Fellujah, demonstration plots are to be established as rapidly as possible in various parts of the country, and it is believed that the Mesopotamians will before so very long be raising all the peanuts they can eat, with a profitable superabundance for export.

## The Treaty of Calgary

The treaty of Calgary has been signed. Its terms are being respected by all signatories. The pact is unique. Its effects are not political, but social and economic. In fact, it is an agreement between the domestics of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, organized as the Housekeepers Association, and their employers, the object of which is to elevate the status of the servant class; or, to be more exact, to wipe out the classification as such altogether. Seriously, it is a very worthy scheme, and the results are reported to be mutually satisfactory to the employers, as well as to the employees. Provision is now made in Calgary to show greater consideration to domestic servants than heretofore, and this advanced step will not only spell greater freedom to the women employed as housekeepers in one Canadian city, but will aid in everywhere liberating domestics from a condition of meniality absurdly out of keeping with their work, and liberating their employers from the bondage of imposing such conditions.

## Questions

Even in Russia, the press, as it appears from day to day, reflects the feeling of the people for whom it is printed, and there comes from that country a picture of Moscow, not very long ago, that would seem to show the growing weakness of bolshevism in the minds of newspaper readers. The city had gone by rapid degrees to rack and ruin; doors had been torn from the houses to burn for fuel; inertia had settled over the population, becoming steadily seedier and untidier for lack of money to buy clothes or other necessities. Yet the papers continued to be printed. They reflected the popular approval of the nationalization of the land. They were wildly optimistic, during the period of the Red Terror, over the idea of a world revolution and the universal conquest of bolshevism. Then they began to change: the newspapers reflected the feeling of the people that the new governmental ideas were not producing the promised results. "What has become of our factory output?" said one. "What are the railroads doing?" said another. And these are only the beginning of questions.

## The Marquess Okuma

One of the most remarkable publicists in Japan never writes a word; indeed, it has been wondered whether the Marquess Shigenobu Okuma, whose constantly appearing articles on various topics in various publications command a wide public the country over, knows how to write. No magazine or newspaper has ever seen his personal "copy," yet he is considered by editors one of the most desirable contributors in the Nation. The publication that desires one of the Marquess's articles sends an amanuensis, who takes it down as the author utters it. Other authors, to be sure, have dictated their work, but the Marquess Okuma never takes pen in hand to make corrections. Before becoming a publicist, he had several times been a Cabinet minister, once a Foreign Minister, and once a Prime Minister, but in none of these positions was he ever known to make a memorandum or otherwise use a pen. His house is a center for scholars and a place of well-informed talk on every subject in the universe, and from this atmosphere come his weekly essay in the *Taisho*, or Japanese Outlook, and a steady flow of articles on politics, religion, education, and literature that reach an average of nearly a hundred a month. But in the literal sense it remains a question with the curious whether the Marquess Okuma knows how to write.

## LETTERS

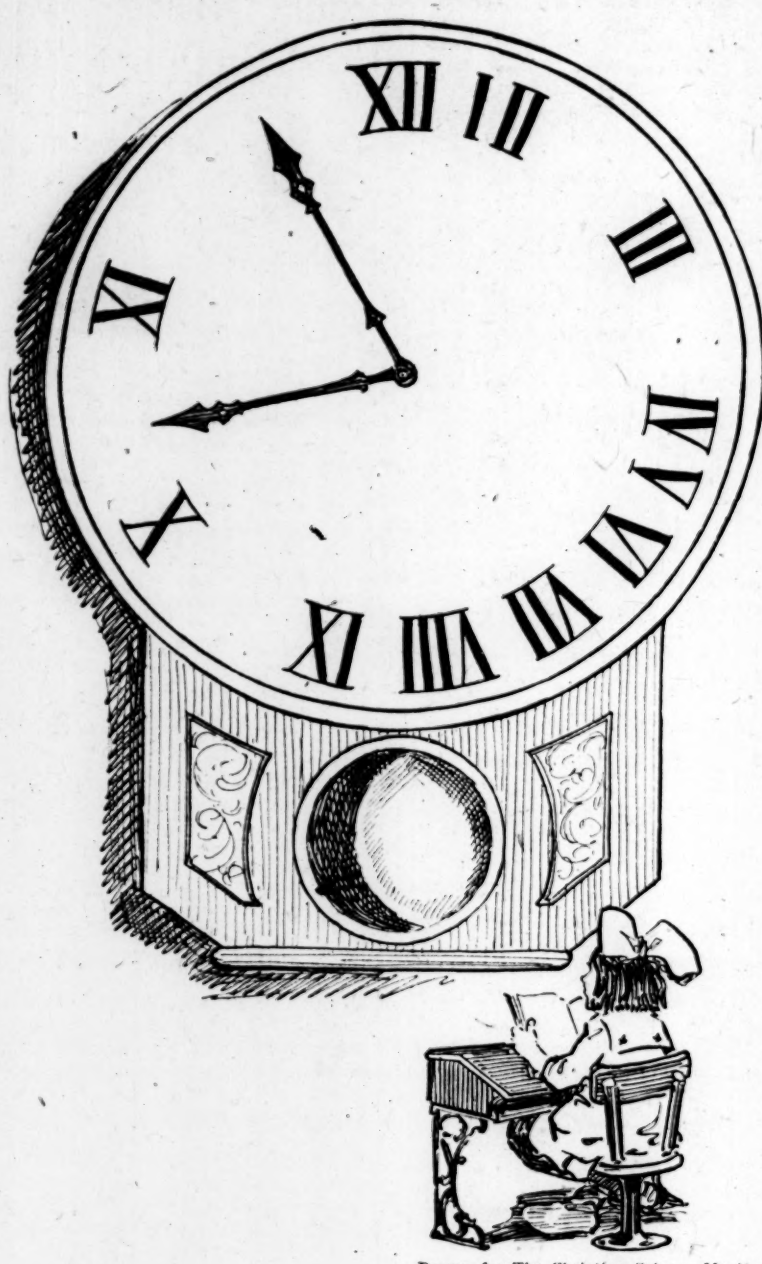
Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 773)

## The New Orleans Bridge

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A copy of The Christian Science Monitor of the 27th instant, containing an editorial under the caption, "Bridging the Lower Mississippi," gives me an opportunity to correct an error appearing in the editorial, namely, "For the present, the city (New Orleans) itself appears to be showing no marked interest in the bridge proposal." The bridge demand is apparently being pressed from the trans-river communities, seeking access to New Orleans. The question of constructing a bridge across the Mississippi in the vicinity of New Orleans has been under consideration by that municipality for a long time. In August, 1916, through the efforts of Senator Ransdell and myself, Congress passed a bill authorizing the "construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near and above the city of New Orleans," etc., conditioned on the consent of the State of Louisiana. In November, 1916, the people of that State ratified overwhelmingly a constitutional amendment previously submitted by the General Assembly giving such consent. As we entered into the war soon afterward, it was, of course, impossible to prosecute the plans that had been mapped out for this improvement, but there was no abandonment of the proposition, for in November, 1918,



As the hours seem just before vacation

the people of the State ratified another constitutional amendment extending the time for the construction and completion of the bridge, and Congress, by act approved Feb. 25, 1919, enacted a statute along the same lines.

Even during the continuance of the war the matter was not allowed to rest. The Public Belt Railroad, a subsidiary municipal agency of the city of New Orleans, which has charge of this bridge work, employed engineers and experts at a very considerable financial outlay, who have been continuously at work with the necessary preliminaries, such as soundings, borings, etc., and only a fortnight ago, while in New Orleans, I was told by a member of the Public Belt Commission that the engineers were ready to report their findings in the premises, and it is believed that within a comparatively short time the work will be actually under way, a sound and feasible plan for financing the project having been agreed upon.

You will observe in the acts of Congress authorizing the bridge that a tunnel is provided for in the alternative. This provision was inserted upon the insistence of the War Department, but those who initiated and are pressing the improvement strongly favor a bridge and are very hopeful that the chief of engineers will give his consent to that form of crossing the river rather than by way of a tunnel, since the latter would hardly meet conditions discussed in your editorial, namely, the crossing of the river by automobiles and other vehicles. We do not believe that a bridge constructed across the river above the city of New Orleans will in any way handicap river traffic up and down the river, or operate adversely toward the military and naval security of the city and the Lower Valley. Some such idea, I think, was probably in the minds of the engineering corps growing out of the possible difficulties that obtain in New York, where there are so many bridges across the East River.

You will observe further that the enterprise is to be a public one, municipally owned, like all of the other recent improvements of the port of New Orleans.

In the light of the conditions set forth above, it cannot justly be said that the city of New Orleans is not alive to the necessity of a bridge across the Mississippi, or is not doing what it can to bring about its construction, and I feel sure that The Christian Science Monitor will be glad to make the necessary correction.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my appreciation of the last paragraph of the editorial, in which the city of New Orleans is commended for the great strides it has made in port development in the way of modern wharves and docks, grain elevators, cotton warehouses, etc. It is gratifying to us to know that the work we have been doing along these lines is Asia.

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(Signed) H. GARLAND DUPRE,  
New Orleans, Louisiana, May 30, 1919.

## THE KHYBER PASS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Khyber Pass, as the result of the war in Afghanistan, is presenting a wonderful spectacle. Through the defiles are passing teams and wagons, and all the paraphernalia which attends an army on march. Since the days of Warburton and his warden-ship of the Khyber, air warfare has transformed even the conditions of a war with Afghanistan; nevertheless "Eighteen Years in the Khyber" is particularly readable at the present juncture.

The murdered Amir Habibullah and his nefarious brother Nasrullah are mentioned in the narrative. Warburton had, in fact, to meet Sardar Nasrullah at Landi Kotal and accompany him and his suite to Peshawar, from whence the Afghan Prince was to start for that visit to England from which he returned so virulently anti-European.

Warburton throws light on a circumstance which, minus Vambéry relates in his book on his penetration to Bokhara and Khiva, and as far as Samarkand, disguised as a darvish. It was in the '60s, Vambéry states, that after arriving at Herat he appeared in the presence of the Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan and that, having given the benediction, he sat down next to the Sardar and pushed his wazir to one side with a good deal of violence. Peering into his face, the young Sardar said: "Wallah a billa, Feringhi hai!" Vambéry denied this and the conversation changed. While Warburton was in the Khyber this Amir Yakub Khan was escorted, a captive, from Kabul, and Warburton having charge of him asked him a question. "I asked him," he says, "if he had identified Mr. Vambéry as a European, and on what grounds. The former Amir said, 'I was seated in an upper chamber, watching a parade of my troops, and the band was playing on the upper ground in front of my window. I noticed a man beating time to the music of the band with his foot. I knew at once that he must be a European, as Asiatics are not in the habit of doing this. Later on, when this man came into my darbar, I charged him with being a Feringhi, which he denied. However, I did not press the matter, being afraid that if suspicions had been aroused against him, his life might not have been safe.'" Warburton had been told of the same circumstance by Sardar Muhammad Hassan Khan, six weeks previously to the arrival of Amir Yakub Khan at Jellalabad; both the princes happening to be at Herat when Vambéry journeyed there after his extraordinary adventures in central Asia.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (May 22)—Among charges of the war contributing to a daily expenditure of from £5,000,000 to £7,000,000, those incurred by the Ministry of Munitions hold a foremost place. In the year 1915-16, the sum drawn from the Treasury amounted to £224,309,523. In the following year it more than doubled, reaching £522,431,480. In the last year of the war the upward movement prevailed, expenditure amounting to £672,164,933. How this stupendous feat was accomplished was made clear in debate in the House of Commons, a day being reluctantly set apart by Mr. Bonar Law in response to heated demand from private members. The result was disclosure of wasteful expenditure of public money surpassing anything yet recorded. Trusted guardians of the public purse, presumably men of at least ordinary business capacity, were by ministerial admission shown to have been as babes in the hands of contractors, some audaciously fraudulent.

## "Monstrosity of Mismanagement"

In several instances, certified by the auditor-general, duplicate payment for work alleged to be done was demanded and meekly handed out. Material supplied at government cost was charged for as an item in the contractor's bill. In one case officially verified 4089 tons of metal were supplied by the Munitions Department. Only 2540 tons were used. Had a private business firm been concerned in the transaction the contractor would have been required forthwith to return the balance. Such an idea never occurred to the department, and the contractor, in order to save trouble, did not raise the question. The auditor-general spotting this monstrosity of mismanagement, the contractor found himself to his astonishment made to disgorge material of the value of £150,000. In other cases cited in debate a sum of £250,000 was wasted on the production on a vast scale of a certain gas found, upon further experiment, to be obviously useless for its designed purpose. In a third case a firm undertaking to manufacture a number of rifles was heavily subsidized by the War Office, who erected buildings and provided plant. In the end the contracting firm were obliged to admit that they could not produce the goods. But they had pocketed the advance and remained in possession of buildings and machinery erected at the public cost of £435,000.

That is only a part of the story. It concludes with a touch of almost sublime comedy. Some time after the account was closed, the Munitions Ministry found itself in need of a new factory. To a shrewd, far-seeing member of the board a happy thought occurred. Here, close at hand, were the buildings and plant presented to the defaulting contractor. The very thing. Why not buy them from him? "Agreed," cried the jubilant board, grateful to be thus delivered from a dilemma. It might well be surmised that the force of crass stupidity could be overborne. It did. On settling with the contractor the munitions board agreed to estimate at £37,000 the value of buildings and machinery for which the taxpayer had provided £135,000. In buying back the property, the munitions board agreed to pay the contractor £50,000!

## "Drowned in the Sea"

In barely summarizing these details I am conscious of the fact that the practical, sober-minded entity known as the Man in the Street will believe that I am willfully romancing or retelling scraps of a nightmare dream. The cases mentioned, three out of a dozen, are set forth in passionless prose in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of National Finance. They were commented upon in debate and were not denied either on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions, of the War Office, or of the Treasury. No wonder that members asked what the government proposed to do. Had the officials directly concerned in these transactions been dismissed? The usual evasive reply was forthcoming. "The Public Accounts Committee," it was stated from the Treasury Bench.

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"are examining the Accounting Officer of the Munition Ministry on the subject. When the committee has reported, such action will be taken as is called for by the nature of the report." Meanwhile a vast sum of public money is, like Douglas Gordon, "drowned in the sea," and in the last financial year of the war, which did not actually exceed a run of seven months, munitions cost the country over £872,000,000.

By comparison with this wanton waste of huge sums of public money, the proposal to equip for the new Lord Chancellor, at the public expense, a rent-free residence with a new lift and a second bath sinks into insignificance. It is nevertheless symptomatic of a growing tendency on the part of salaried officials to snap at "perquisites" small or great. Evidence on the subject is forthcoming in the matter of the gratuitous use of motor cars by persons connected with various departments of the State. In reply to a question put the other day, Mr. Winston Churchill admitted that the number used nominally for War Office service was 119. Not without suspicion of malice, he added an additional 29 were used by Cabinet ministers and other persons of high position. "Has my Right Hon. friend taken one of these cars for himself?" Colonel Lowther shrewdly asked. "Yes, sir, certainly," was the War Secretary's prompt reply.

This is the introduction of a novelty in English public life. Exactly as the Lord Chancellor is expected to pay out of his salary of £10,000 a year the expenses of his bathroom, so heretofore ministers of the Crown were in the unvaried habit of providing, from private resources, their own equipage, or, if they preferred the method of conveyance, of paying their own bus fares. This Spartan financial purity has long been extended to other fields of public service. Before payment of members became operative in the House of Commons, it was the proud boast of the Mother of Parliaments that the only perquisite provided for her sons was the privilege of purchasing stamped envelopes. They pay the full value of the stamps but they get the envelopes free of cost.

The heads of departments are advanced a step further. Their postal correspondence is franked by an official stamp. But it is a point of private communication that this shall not be used for private communications. It is a matter of notoriety, to which at a time when the public were scamped in supply of petrol, attention was called in the House of Commons, that the motor cars gratuitously supplied to officials of the War Office and other departments are habitually used for family joy-rides. It is a small matter, but in the House of Commons it is one of those pin-pricks more irritating than a graver scandal.

## MUSIC IN SEATTLE PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SEATTLE, Washington.—The proposed city ordinance appropriating \$10,000 additional for the employment by the park board of bands to furnish summer concerts in the parks and salt water beach pavilions is favored by a majority of the council. R. B. Hesketh, union labor member of the city legislative body, is champion of the measure. "The vast majority of people go to the city parks," he said. "We should provide real music for them. It will cost little in proportion to the pleasure it will give, as has been shown in the past. We economized on our music during the war, but the war is over and this is victory year. Let us celebrate a bit. We'll get it back fiscally through car fares paid on the municipal lines."

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## "THE MUCH-COVED ISLANDS"

Translated from El Nuevo Tiempo, Bogota, Colombia

We have received news through the Nicaraguan press concerning the ownership of the Mangles Islands. It is evident that Nicaragua, a country where imperialistic influences appear to be strongly rooted, is desirous of securing the permanent possession of this group of islands. The islands which we have lost in the Caribbean archipelago previously belonged to the San Andres archipelago until the year 1858. They were then taken to form part of the Mosquito Reservation and, later, this reservation was deprived of them through a decree with the trade-mark "Made in America" on May 5, 1890, by the Nicaraguan Government of the Atlantic Coast.

Let us help the making of history. We have had the opportunity to examine in the New York library a part of the documents relative to the possession of the archipelago of San Andres, a property which was freed from Colombia and which is numbered among the Mangles Islands.

Among the many valuable papers which we examined was the note addressed from Havana and dated Oct. 10, 1795, to His Majesty the King of Spain by the chief commandant of the navy, Don Juan de Aroz. There were also maps of the islands of Santa Catalina, San Andres, Providencia and Mangles, and a geographical chart of the Mosquito coast as far as Trujillo, describing the three groups of the archipelago under the command and ownership of the government of Nueva Granada. These three groups extend from the Nicaraguan coast to the Serranilla cay. It is the group of the Mangles which is at a distance of 60 miles from the Colombian coast and near the mouth of the San Juan River and which legally belong to Colombia, that the Chamorro Government intends to donate to the United States. The inhabitants of these islands are English-speaking people, and although they have submitted to their present circumstances they have expressed their desire to the Colombian Government to return to the old régime under which they were organized. They ask us to protect them from those who have appropriated their islands. In order to have the islands returned to us in a peaceful manner we have made but one protest to Nicaragua. The United States seems to uphold Nicaragua in her attitude of ignoring the protest and also refusing to surrender the documents which prove the ownership of the islands. Why are these islands so desirable? The lands are of no value for cultivation except for coconuts, which do not require any labor. There seems to be no fraternal feeling among the Latin Americans in spite of the fact that Colombia was one of the republics which gave their all to help the emancipation of the continent.



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## "OPEN DOOR" IN EUROPE SOUGHT

Proposed Measure Providing for Pool of International Bankers Enlarged to Include Enforced Lifting of Trade Embargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The contemplated financial merger proposed by the "international bankers," is so far from being an altruistic scheme for the rehabilitation of war-torn Europe that one of the basic aims of the proposition is to compel foreign governments to lift temporary embargoes which have been invoked to make rehabilitation of industry possible.

Interviewed on this aspect of the undertaking yesterday, Walter Edge, Republican Senator from New Jersey, declared that his bill, which has been worked out after conferences with the bankers, will undoubtedly embody legislation which will enable American manufacturers to send all kinds of export goods to Europe without any restrictions or any licensing system. It is perfectly apparent to those who see the powers of such a combination as is proposed, that with this admission of Senator Edge, the scheme would, at its very inauguration, compel these foreign countries to do business on conditions dictated by the big interests which shall control the credit.

Presumably the lifting of the temporary embargoes would redound to the advantage, not so much of the Wall Street crowd, as it would to that of those manufacturers who have been chafing under restrictions. It is suspected that this feature of the bill is in the nature of an afterthought, and a bid for the support of business interests and the manufacturers for the proposed pool.

### Debiture System Planned

In order to appeal to the general mass of investors, it will be proposed that the corporation be empowered to issue debentures on the strength of credits of foreign buyers, these debentures being on somewhat the lines of Liberty loans, and free from taxation by the federal government. The value of such debentures, it is believed, would depend, in the final analysis, on the price at which products of all kinds could be held.

"Whether there is legislation or not," said Senator Edge, "this country must do business on a credit basis for some time to come; why not, therefore, enact such legislation as will redound to the advantage of the whole country?"

"Protection of American business from foreign exclusion is an important feature of the proposed legislation," said a statement issued from Senator Edge's office yesterday. The statement continued:

"By financing purchasers of American goods, and by helping foreign governments, if necessary, to finance themselves, we will assure the 'open door' to American exports of every kind. To any nations which propose to establish an embargo we will merely have to say: You hardly can expect us to loan you money, or to set you up in business, if you propose to discriminate against American business—compensation of course is expected, and permissible, but exclusion cannot be tolerated." And I think even a casual hint along that line would be sufficient.

### Tariff Rule Reciprocal

"To the establishment of a protective tariff by any foreign government there can, of course, be no objection on our part; we reserve that right to ourselves, and we must respect it as reciprocal. But the embargo as now practiced by some foreign governments is not to be tolerated against American exports of any kind."

In the light of this declaration, it is pointed out that only on Monday a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives which proposes to double the tariff on coal-tar products, but which further establishes a licensing system which would enable a commission to put a strict embargo on all such products.

Such a measure is deemed essential by those who are anxious to establish on a sound basis the dye industry in the United States, but according to the Edge-Wall Street plan, a foreign company faced with the problem of establishing a semi-destroyed or an infant industry would have to consult the source of credit in the proposed financial pool. Such a contingency would naturally, it is pointed out, raise the question of the extent to which a foreign nation would have control of its own economic life.

## BEER BILL PASSED IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—The Ramsey House bill, permitting the brewing and selling of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, was passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 29 to 15. The bill already had passed the House. Yesterday's action was taken in spite of a protest from Governor Spruill that the legislation is "decidedly unnecessary." Later he announced that he would veto the bill.

## KANSAS WHEAT YIELD ENORMOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—"The railroads are going to be utterly unable to haul away this wheat this year. It is threshed," said O. P. Byers, president of the Anthony & Northern Railroad, referring to the Kansas wheat which has just gone into the harvest with every prospect of the yield exceeding

## 200,000,000 bushels. To haul this yield of wheat to the markets will require at least 200,000 box cars.

"There is not storage capacity in the State to take care of it and not enough in the surrounding states and the milling centers to store it. The grain storage capacity is but slightly greater now than in former years and the railroads haven't as many available cars ready for service as in previous big wheat seasons," Mr. Byers said.

## LAKES-TO-OCEAN ALL-WATER ROUTE

Chicago Shippers Consign a Cargo for Liverpool to Be Sent Through the Welland Canal—Others to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A direct waterway connection between Chicago and Liverpool and Hamburg, by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, is to be inaugurated tomorrow by the development of operations of the United States Shipping Board, when the all-steel steamship Lake Granby, built at South Chicago, clears this port on her maiden voyage for Liverpool.

Shippers in Chicago and vicinity, especially the large packers, are showing a great deal of enthusiasm at the initiation of this service, which will be continuous throughout the navigation season. Another ship, the Lake Glebe, it is announced, will be available for loading cargo on June 30. A third ship, the Lake Gazette, now being completed, will probably sail the latter part of July for Hamburg. Morris & Co. has already contracted for 500 tons in the Lake Gazette. These ships will be followed by others as quickly as they are completed. In all, there are about 20 ships under construction by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Great Lakes yards, which will be available to Chicago shippers. A permanent service, however, is not contemplated, for these ships will never come back up the Great Lakes, unless Chicago shippers are sufficiently interested to go into it themselves.

"An unusual opportunity is being offered shippers of Chicago," declared F. H. Kiley, Chicago agent of the division of operations of the United States Shipping Board, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "enabling them to load direct into ships at Chicago for European ports. This will afford a great saving, inasmuch as it will eliminate all port charges, shipping permits, loss due to damage in transferring cargo at the seaport, delays en route, cost of re-loading and demurrage."

The rates also offer an attractive inducement. Shipping by rail to New York costs 45 cents a hundred, and from there to ports of Great Britain, \$1 a hundred, therefore the rate of \$1.25 a hundred through to Liverpool quoted on the Lake Granby offers a saving of 20 cents a hundred. This rate, however, will not apply to future vessels. It was based on a high insurance rate of 75 cents per \$100, but the Shipping Board has been successful in having the rate lowered to 50 cents per \$100. This will enable us to give a better rate per ton on future cargoes."

The cargo of the Lake Granby consists largely of packers' products, Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and Wilson & Co. being the largest shippers. Although she has a capacity of 3000 tons, the Lake Granby will clear Chicago with only 1000 tons, it being impossible to load her to full capacity before having passed through the Welland Canal, which will complete loading at Montreal.

F. H. Kiley and his assistant, R. C. Leach, have invited all prominent shippers in Chicago and vicinity to be present at the ceremony planned to take place when the Lake Granby sails tomorrow. H. H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has invited a number of members to be on hand.

### DEMONSTRATION OVER CRISIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—Demonstrations provoked by the ministerial crisis occurred in Rome, Milan and Turin on Sunday.

Mr. Orlando is understood to be going to Switzerland for some months.

## LEADING ALIENS TO CITIZENSHIP

Speakers at National Conference on Americanization in Industries Oppose the Use of Compulsory Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Alien workers should not be forced to attend English and citizenship classes, but efforts should be made in a friendly way to interest them in the privileges of citizenship, according to the views generally expressed at yesterday's closing sessions of the National Conference on Americanization in Industries, held at the Atlantic House, Nantasket.

The convention adopted the following resolutions as a summary of policies:

"Instruction in English for non-English-speaking employees should be under the supervision of public educational forces, provided such forces are ready to assume the responsibility. We pledge our aid in our respective communities to bring about such cooperation."

"Any non-English-speaking employee attending English classes should attend voluntarily, on his own time, and without compensation for the time."

"Every industry where there are non-English-speaking employees should formulate a definite policy regarding Americanization, and should start with the men. This can best be done when a responsible person has charge of the work."

### Schools for Aliens

"We, as representatives of industry, do not approve making naturalization a condition of employment, but recommend that each community establish at least one school for aliens."

At the morning session C. C. DeWitt urged that compulsory attendance at classes be required of aliens. H. T. Waller, of the Akron (Ohio) Board of Education, objected strongly, asserting that aliens should not be treated as children. Vincent Callet of Philadelphia opposed compulsory features, but proposed offering an incentive for applicants for citizenship, in better opportunities or increased pay.

E. E. Bohner of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts opposed a proposal in a paper read by W. J. Schultz of the Packard Motor Company that naturalization be a requisite for employment. He predicted a labor shortage of 5,000,000 men in the next few years, and said that such a plan would not work in time of shortage. He proposed thorough drill of candidates for citizenship on questions concerning governmental procedure before they appear in court, to test their knowledge and to give them confidence. Several speakers told of experiences in interesting aliens in citizenship.

### Compulsion Opposed

After the introduction of a quotation from Professor Fairchild of Yale to the effect that an unnaturalized alien is less dangerous than a naturalized citizen not really interested in America, C. J. Simeon of Worcester, a British subject, made a strong plea against any suggestion of force in urging citizenship. He said that he considered his prospective assumption of American citizenship one of his most sacred experiences, and that aliens should be impressed with the importance of the step. Millard B. Irish of Fall River felt that the suggestion of compulsion was dangerous. B. Preston Clark of Plymouth, who presided, remarked that each of the 40 races in America has its own contribution to make to the national good.

Americanization is in danger from materialism and from sentimentalism, declared T. A. Levy, president of the Syracuse (New York) Americanization Committee. He proposed that if aliens are paid for mass attendance they suspect an ulterior motive on the part of the employer.

C. S. Ching of New York presided in the afternoon. Graydon Stetson, New England director for the Treasury Department thrift campaign, advised that foreigners be interested in such a campaign as a part of Americanization work.

The conference adopted a resolution endorsing thrift work among aliens.

## MR. TOWNLEY ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Judge E. C. Dean, late yesterday, ordered attorneys for A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, to have Mr. Townley appear in court by noon today for his trial on a charge

of conspiracy to violate the state disloyalty law. "It is Mr. Townley's business to be here," said Judge Dean, "and no business is an excuse. No election campaign is an excuse. His bond of \$1000 will not be forfeited if he appears in court on Wednesday noon if it is physically possible for him to do so."

Mr. Townley is now campaigning in North Dakota in support of various measures passed by the last Legislature on which a referendum election will be held tomorrow. Joseph Gilbert, league organizer, jointly indicted with Mr. Townley, was in court when the case began yesterday. Arguments started at once on motions by the defense for separate trials for Gilbert and Townley, which Judge Dean denied.

## GOVERNMENT SALE OF SHIPS OPPOSED

Senator Fletcher of Florida, Former Commerce Committee Chairman, Seeks to Alter Policy of Shipping Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Duncan U. Fletcher, Democratic Senator from Florida and chairman of the Commerce Committee, in the Sixty-fifth Congress, launched a fight in the Senate yesterday against the proposals of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, for disposing of the merchant marine fleet built and acquired by the United States Government during the war, by selling ships on the installment plan to private interests.

The disposition of the fleet and the working out of a merchant marine policy is the counterpart of the railroad problem, and a strenuous contest is expected before a definite policy is arrived at. Opposition to the Hurley plan is developing, especially among those senators who have maintained that many big interests went into the shipbuilding business during the war in the hope that at the end of the war they could secure, at a bargain, the fleet which cost the government such an enormous sum.

Senator Fletcher will adopt as his slogan, "Don't sell the ships." He introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday declaring it to be the judgment of the Senate that no ship, except those that are found to be undesirable for foreign trade, should be sold at this time. At his request, the resolution went over, as he said that he will address the Senate today in opposition to the Hurley plan. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that in the judgment of the Senate it is not advisable for the United States Shipping Board to sell, at this time, any of the merchant ships of the government to foreign interests, unless it be such a sale cannot be successfully employed here."

"Resolved, further, that efficient merchant ships of the government should not be sold at all at this time, except such ships as are undesirable for overseas trade and will bring approaching their actual cost, or more, and then only with a view of replacing them with better ships, and in order to properly balance the fleet."

Although the Senate Commerce Committee, of which Wesley L. Jones, Republican Senator from Washington, is chairman, has not reached any definite decision on the recommendations of Chairman Hurley, the Shipping Board is continuing to dispose of the ships to private interests.

It is pointed out, however, that such steel ships as have been disposed of are not desirable in a well-rounded-out fleet, whatever this may mean. The funds realized from such sales do not by any means, equal the price paid by the government for construction at war prices—but from money is being used for the construction of more ships, which may or may not be sold for less than the present cost. The present program is somewhat involved, apparently.

## UKRAINIAN MISSION LEAVES BUDAPEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday).—The Ukrainian Press Bureau announces that a Ukrainian diplomatic mission has left Bucharest following the Rumanian Government's failure to reply satisfactorily within the stipulated period of 48 hours to the Ukrainian protest against the Rumanian invasion of western Galicia.

## FREEDOM WITHIN BRITISH EMPIRE

President of University of Toronto, Speaking at Boston University Commencement, Tells of Growth of Self-Determination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Commencement exercises of Boston University were held yesterday morning in Tremont Temple, the address being given by Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, who took as his theme "The Individuality of the Canadian People." At the close of the address, 254 degrees were conferred.

In his address Sir Robert said, in part: "The war has brought Canada into the open, and Canadians are now recognized as constituting a distinct nationality, a self-governing dominion within the British Empire, with an individuality of its own. A world fact of supreme importance was the uprising of Canada and other overseas dominions, as well as the dependencies of Great Britain, in August, 1914. This fact not only did a great deal to hearten Britain, but I believe it brought amazement to many neutrals, and even astonished the United States; that men in South Africa, who had been fighting against Great Britain a few years before, should rally to the side of Britain was an act of surpassing significance. It demonstrated that the principles on which the British Empire was built are principles significant for the structure of the society of the world; that these principles are not constituted merely by force or by written constitutions, but that moral powers, and that invisible, draw men together, and that in the long run these are the most compelling."

### Change in British Policy

"A great change has come over the policy of Britain since 1776. In those days the Empire was held together for purposes of trade, commerce, and self-interest. Your forefathers underwent great suffering, endured great trials, and were led by one of the greatest statesmen of the world for an idea, for something intangible, invisible, which one section of Britain did not at that moment recognize. Burke and Chatham warned Britain that they were treating your forefathers not as Britons should be treated. Your forefathers rose and got their rights after a long struggle. Now the whole policy is changed. The Empire of Britain today is founded on different principles. It is constituted of self-governing dominions, having control of their own domestic affairs and working together in the spirit of unity for common world purposes. The history of Canada shows how the change has been brought about and in bringing it about Canada has realized her individuality."

"We must have in Canada the same privileges that our brothers have in the old land. We have not changed our nature nor our character. We will cling to Britain, but Britain must give us the privilege of governing ourselves. Fortunately Britain sent great governors to Canada: Lord Durham, Lord Sydenham and Lord Elgin; men of fine sympathy, and under them responsible government was given, so that their own home affairs should be directed by their own people, that Canada should control herself absolutely."

"It has been stated again and again by people from the United States that they wondered why Canadians did not assert their liberty and escape from the trammels of the government of Britain. The reason is that we did not need to do so. We have free government. Our democracy is as absolutely a democracy as that of the United States, responsible to our own people. We determine our own trade relations, we have protection while Britain has free trade. When Britain went to war she did not ask us to join her, we joined Britain by the resolution of our own Parliament. It is on this liberty of each dominion to govern itself that the British Empire is held together, and it will be this principle when extended that the League of Nations will be held together."

### Development of West

"The creation of western Canada is the most splendid achievement of our life since 1867. The hope of the great land has been realized beyond expectation. The eastern Canadian Government's failure to reply satisfactorily within the stipulated period of 48 hours to the Ukrainian protest against the Rumanian invasion of western Galicia."

to be found in the west. The law and order of the east prevail throughout the west. Men of imagination, courage and patience went in to assist the west. Our west never went through a riotous youth. It has few memories to be forgotten. From the first life has been held secure and respect has been paid to law as rigidly as in the east. The magnificent mounted police force has kept the best order possible.

"The English-speaking dominions stood beside the mother country to protect civilization. What kind of civilization? That which we have inherited for over 1000 years of growing liberty, a new understanding of freedom, and of the sweep and scope of law. We have now on this continent two kinds of democracies standing side by side. The Canadian democracy with responsible government, subject to the will of the people; your democracy based upon the desire for liberty with a written Constitution, interpreted by a court that will not allow very radical changes. You have a great respect for law, and lest your lawgivers in Congress go too fast, your Supreme Court steps in and says, 'We have the last word in some of these things; you must listen to us.' Fundamentally, however, we agree as we stand side by side."

### Aims Are Similar

"In the back of our minds we hold that law and order have something within them that is more than human, that behind society there is a law that cannot be tampered with. To tamper with it would be to bring disaster. We have stood beside one another in recent years because we recognize that the differences that separate us shrink into insignificance when the underlying civilization that has come to us is challenged. That civilization is based upon liberty, self-determination, broadening freedom, recognition of law and order, and of the necessity that righteousness shall prevail among the peoples of the world, of doing the right thing by the peoples of the world. We Canadians will go on our way developing our individuality with our own history and our own future. We will work out democracy in our own manner within the British Empire, but we shall have, I believe, greater mutual respect for each other in the future, because, while recognizing our individualities, we have come to realize that fundamentally our supreme aims are similar."

## CONTINUED TROUBLE ON SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Continued disturbance on the Trans-Siberian Railway is reported to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from a reliable source, although no outstanding instances have occurred. The situation is attributed to a set-back to Admiral Kolchak's forces, followed by propaganda of the Bolsheviks, of whom the population have little experience, and to the economic condition arising from depreciation of the ruble, the rise in prices, and the difficulty of satisfying the demand for manufactured goods.

### Situation in Pressburg Area Better

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The military situation in the Pressburg area, where the only powder factory available for the Czechs-Slovaks was situated, is now much improved, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, and despite the withdrawal of the Czechs, connection is still maintained with the Rumanians southwest of Tzap.

## SINGLE-TAXERS TO START A DRIVE

Claiming Fifteen States Already in Line, They Will Seek to Organize the Whole Country in Favor of Their Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Believing that single taxers have for too long been subordinating their doctrine politically to other reform proposals, advocates of the theory of public ownership of ground rents have undertaken a nation-wide campaign to give definite political expression to their faith, according to James A. Robinson, who has been organizing single-tax parties in the eastern states in preparation for the national convention, which will be held in New York City on Saturday, next, for the purpose of establishing a national party. Recent states in which organization has been effected are Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In all, 15 states will be represented at the convention.

"For more than 30 years now," said Mr. Robinson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have been following the counsel that the single-tax theory was right, and that we should argue for it, and hold meetings at which prominent speakers should urge its adoption, but that when election day came we should not vote for it, but rather support with our ballots some other reform or uplift measure, with the idea that was the way to establish the single tax in operation."

"Well, some of us have decided that there may be a more direct way. We feel that if we believe the single tax is right, we should say so not only to each other in secret, but with our ballots openly. So we are going to try to organize the whole country politically by 1920. Starting with our 15 states already in line, we are going to open a drive in all the other states immediately after the national convention."

"Here in Massachusetts the idea has caught on splendidly. The Massachusetts Single Tax League is planning to take advantage of the new referendum law to try to secure adoption of the single tax by popular vote."

"Believing in the single tax, we want to see it in effect, and we are going to try to have single-tax candidates on every state ballot. Our message to single taxers is that the ideals of our institutions require of every citizen on election day the political expression of his highest thought."

## LIQUOR MEN SEEK TO FORCE A REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SANTA FE, New Mexico.—Liquor forces have filed a petition with the Secretary of State containing 14,793 signatures of voters, or about 3000 more than the number required to force a referendum on the legislation approving the national prohibition amendment. It is the first time the New Mexico referendum provision has been invoked. Prohibition forces have notified the Secretary of State that they will contest the petition alleging illegal signatures. If it stands the petition will force a vote on the action of the Legislature at the next general election.

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**WHITE canvas shoes**  
for 18,000 pair of feet

### UPSTAIRS

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\$3.25 to \$15.....Women's white shoes.....\$3.65 to \$6.40  
\$1.25 to \$12.....Misses' and children's.....\$2 to \$5.40

### DOWNSTAIRS

Pumps. Oxfords. High shoes. Rubber soles. Leather soles.

No matter how many pairs of shoes you have, you are more completely equipped for holidays and vacation when you have white canvas shoes. They are cool. They are light. They are easily kept clean.

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## SHOULD COAL MINES BE NATIONALIZED

Lord Gainford Thinks That State Management of Such Enterprises Means Waste, Inefficiency and Want of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Evidence on behalf of the Mining Association of Great Britain was presented when the Coal Commission resumed its sitting under Mr. Justice Sankey on May 20. The first witness was Lord Gainford of Headlam, who showed himself an uncompromising opponent of nationalization.

Lord Gainford explained that he was vice-chairman of Pease & Partners, Ltd., a director of T. & R. W. Bower, Ltd., owners of the Allerton Main Collieries, Yorkshire, and of the Broomhill Collieries, Ltd., Northumberland. He said he had been engaged in the direction of collieries and iron-works for 37 years, and his evidence was given with the authority of the Mining Association of Great Britain. "I am," Lord Gainford said, "opposed to the nationalization of coal mines and of any system of management of collieries which involves joint or dual control. If I had only my own personal convenience to consult I should not be averse from an arrangement by which my interests in the collieries with which I am associated were bought out on fair terms, and in return for hard work and services rendered, I could have leisure and equivalent compensation.

### Nationalization a Disaster

"I feel it a public duty, however, to do everything I can to oppose nationalization and prevent the injury to the British commercial position that would follow in its train. I am convinced, through actual experience as a director of collieries and a Minister of the Crown, that the nationalization of the industry would be nothing less than a disaster to the Nation. By nationalization I mean the purchase of mines by the State, and the control and management of the mines so purchased by officials or servants of the State with or without representatives of the workmen.

"I am opposed to the workmen joining in the executive management of the collieries where they work, though I am strongly in favor of their being given fuller opportunities of learning the conditions of the industry and conferring with the employers on matters of common interest. To justify so far-reaching and vital a change in the ownership and administration of the mines, I submit that the onus of proof lies with those who advocate it. The questions put by the commissioners on the left of the chair appear to disclose that they have a preconceived and settled opinion in favor of the nationalization of every industry. Such a policy, I am convinced, would at all times and in every industrial country be disastrous to the whole nation and spell ruin to the workers themselves.

"But at a time of extreme financial stress like the present, when it is imperative to get industry re-started in the United Kingdom at the earliest possible moment, the fact of talking of general nationalization has paralyzed enterprise, old and new, and constitutes a grave hindrance to the return of prosperity. I believe the Nation, as a whole, has had more than enough of government control and is convinced that state management of industrial enterprises means waste, inefficiency and want of progress."

Witness went on to say that nationalization must prove that there were defects in the existing industry which could not be cured whilst still preserving a system of private ownership and management without the use of impracticable or undesirable remedies, and also that those defects could be cured by nationalization. He submitted that the advocates of nationalization had not realized what disastrous results would accrue to the Nation in the event of failure, and if the experiment failed, it would be almost impossible ever to recover the position.

### Results of Nationalization

Lord Gainford believed that the inevitable result of nationalization would be to raise the price of coal, with the consequent collapse of many other national industries dependent on a cheap supply. The increased cost for export would lead to a decrease in the quantity exported, which would have a most serious reaction to the prejudice of the shipping trade.

He was authorized to say, his lordship concluded, on behalf of the Mining Association, that if owners were not to be left complete executive control, they would decline to accept the responsibility of carrying on the industry, and though they regarded nationalization as disastrous to the country, they felt they would, in such event, be driven to the only alternative, namely, nationalization on bad terms.

Mr. Smillie opened the examination, asking Lord Gainford whether he had ever, either as president of the Board of Education or as Postmaster-General, defended those departments in the House of Commons. In answer, witness stated he had replied to criticisms annually raised against the Board of Education and the Post Office. He had never hidden from anyone the view he took regarding concerns run by the State and those run under private enterprise.

Mr. Smillie submitted that the miners had a far bigger share in the concern than the people who put in a few thousand pounds, and that the workman had a clear right to a voice in the industry. Lord Gainford's view was that the system would break down hopelessly if they were going to have divided councils.

A list was put in showing the salary paid to first class and second class certificated managers. The list, which represented 45 per cent of colliery

concerns, showed that there were three first class certificated managers with salaries up to £2100 at the present time; 12 up to £2000; 127 up to £2000; 279 up to £2000; 230 up to £2000; 95 up to £2000; and two up to £2000.

Lord Gainford admitted £100 was too low a salary for a competent man, and added that generally speaking a salary of £400 to £500 a year was sufficient payment for the work done by a mine manager.

Later Mr. Smillie asked whether the mine owners, while they were prepared to allow the miners to advise them, were not prepared to give any executive power to them in the commercial or technical side of the industry. Lord Gainford replied that was so, unless they had got representatives on the directorate. He agreed the owners would prefer to hand the mines over to the State, as they considered joint control as absolutely unworkable.

## FREE TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—To meet the difficulties of unemployed women in search of fresh employment, the Ministry of Labor has arranged a scheme of training for approved persons in trades for which there is a demand, namely domestic work, and work in factories known before the war as women's processes.

Married women and young women engaged to marry are excluded from the class of training for factory work, but it is the intention of the ministry to train them in domestic work in order that they may obtain a situation until they are married or to make them more capable in carrying out their household duties.

The trades in which free training will be given includes certain processes in clothing and paper manufacturing, printing and stationery, laundry work, and textile trades. The length of the course will vary according to the trade, but will generally be from two to six months for beginners. The maintenance allowance of 25s. per week will be paid for the period during which students are entitled to the 25s. per week unemployment donation, and 15s. per week for the period during which they would be entitled to the 15s. donation. An additional allowance of 10s. per week will be allowed to women in training who are living away from home.

When the period of unemployment donation finishes before the training is completed, a maintenance allowance of 15s. per week will be continued until the class is finished, provided that it is not more than three months. Particulars of training may be sent to approved students, who must apply in the first instance to the nearest employment exchange.

## BRITISH COAL MINERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A series of important conferences took place in London when the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain conferred with government representatives on a variety of subjects affecting the coal industry. A discussion also took place with the coal owners upon a demand that the pre-war amount of compensation for insured workmen should be increased by 100 per cent.

An interview had been obtained earlier with the Home Secretary on this question, and the coal owners had promised to formulate their final reply. This came before a joint conference held at the Home Office in Whitehall, at which the coal deputies were also present.

Advantage was taken of the occasion to discuss informally the legislation which will be necessary to give effect to the Sankey award, dealing more especially with the alterations under the Coal Mines Eight Hours Act. It is the opinion of the miners that in dealing with this question all previous exemptions should be swept away and a uniform seven-hour shift substituted for all workmen. In the award itself it is stated that the concessions made to the miners in respect of hours and wages can be made possible without addition to the price of coal to the consumer; further, that 1s. 2d. per ton should be set aside to meet the owners' demands on the industry. As this is really the new basis to be embodied in the Coal Control Bill, miners desire that the proposed legislation should be laid before them before it is introduced.

### STREET EMPLOYEES IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Between 3000 and 4000 employees of the city's street department went out on a strike here yesterday, because the city did not meet their demands for higher wages. The finance committee claims that the men acted prematurely and that the finance committee is anxious to help them, but say it is a question of getting the money.

### OUT-OF-WORK DONATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Minister of Labor has appointed a committee to make inquiries and report with regard to the out-of-work donation scheme, instituted in November last, and extended in February, and to make recommendations as to any modifications that may be desirable in the scope and administration of the existing scheme. Lord Aberconway will be the chairman of the committee, and the other members are Sir Montagu Barlow, K. B. E., M. P.; Col. Godfrey Collins, C. M. G.; Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, M. P.; Mr. T. Shaw, M. P.; Sir Walter Kinnear, K. B. E., and Mr. F. Phillips (representing the Treasury), and Mr. F. G. Bowers and Mr. T. W. Phillips, C. B. E. (representing the Ministry of Labor). The secretary of the committee is Mr. G. C. Rickett.

## BROTHERHOODS TO JOIN FEDERATION

Four Big Railroad Unions Apply for Membership in A. F. of L.—Next Convention City Not Chosen—Complaint on Prices

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced in the convention here in its closing hours that application for membership in the federation had been made by the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen. The addition of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods would increase the membership of the federation by 500,000. The present membership is 3,200,000. Details of questions of jurisdiction have to be cleared up before the brotherhoods are admitted.

The convention finished its business by rushing through about 50 resolutions. Many of them dealt with jurisdictional disputes and minor boycott matters.

The executive council has been authorized to select the next convention city after getting assurance from hotel managers in the city selected that prices will not be increased nor profiteering practiced. Complaints have been made by delegates about the prices they were required to pay in Atlantic City. The executive council will notify all affiliated organizations what city has been selected days before the convention meets.

## ARMISTICE ASKED OF TEAMSTERS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two members of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met with representatives of the commission merchants and the teamsters unions yesterday in an effort to end the strike of teamsters, chauffeurs and porters, which is causing fresh vegetables and fruit to remain piled up on the steamship docks and in railroad yards.

The employers, the National Commission Merchants Association and the Fruit and Produce Dealers Trade Association, asked the strikers to declare a two-days' armistice in order to clear up the accumulated fruit and vegetables. Delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters favored granting this, but the men, to whom they presented the proposal, refused it.

Little shortage of food has been noticed in the city's markets thus far, but it is thought that householders may experience difficulties if the strike is not settled soon.

## CONFERENCES ON SAILORS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The demands of the 100,000 marine workers employed on vessels in the trans-Atlantic and coastwise trade are being considered at a series of conferences at the rooms of the Merchants Association by committees composed of members of the marine workers organizations, representatives of the ship owners, and an official of the United States Shipping Board.

Different committees will handle the petitions of various classes of workers, each case being finished before another is begun. Higher wages and improved working conditions are asked by all.

At these conferences there will be no voting, but simply an effort to come to an understanding and formulate terms to be presented by the representatives of the workers to the various unions.

### LEATHER TRADES AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—As a result of protracted discussion the Joint Industrial Council for the leather goods trade has adopted a national agreement under which a 48-hour week comes into force immediately throughout the saddlery, harness, solid and fancy leather goods trades.

In addition a minimum wage is established for day workers, the rate being 1s. 5d. per hour. For female and pieceworkers an increase of 12½ per cent is agreed upon, pending further negotiations on applications recently received. The minimum agreement is retrospective as from April 14. Both as regards hours and wages the new scale marks a great advance over previous conditions. This is especially the case in respect of the lighter leather goods, which trade has been captured from Germany during the war. It is stated that the changes mean that the cost of leather goods, particularly those for traveling, must be maintained, and public expectation that prices will fall in the near future is not likely to be realized. Manufacturers say that there can be no reduction for at least a year.

## WINNIPEG POLICE ACTION APPROVED

Sharpshooters Still Kept in Readiness at Barracks With a Mounted Police Detachment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Nests of sharpshooters kept their positions on tall buildings in the district surrounding the City Hall, police station, and Labor temple until after dark on Monday, and the cavalry, infantry, and machine-gun sections were kept in readiness at the barracks with a mounted police detachment part of the time in the station near the City Hall. The agitators and Bolshevik element retired from the vicinity of the Labor temple, and held meetings in the suburbs. Soviet leaders are becoming much more cautious since James Grant, the leader, was arrested.

Many warrants are being executed and others sought. The tone of the authorities toward these avowed revolutionists has changed substantially since the tactics displayed by the mob on Saturday. All the 85 men and seven women from the mob were remanded in the police court, but it is understood the six strike leaders released on bail came up for preliminary hearing today. The editor responsible for the Labor news which referred to the conduct of the authorities in suppressing the mob as "kaiserism," and the work of the mounted police in firing on the mob as "unprovoked assaults" is to be charged with sedition and arrested with other lawless disposed people. Public sentiment now supports unanimously the resolute attitude of the authorities to put an end to deliberate terrorism and sovietism.

There are no negotiations under way at present for settling the strike, though many more strikers returned to their jobs. Most industries now have a fair semblance of normal working, especially the railroads.

### Edmonton's Strike Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Edmonton's sympathetic strike entered the fifth week yesterday with only miners and some members of the Federal Railway Trades to carry on the strike. All railway workers of the Canadian National Railways reported either back at work or are returning to the shops and yards. Members of the central strike committee met officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific to protest against any discrimination being shown the men who went out on strike and who are anxious to return to work. The men demanded that they be allowed their old seniority and old jobs. Edmonton's sympathetic strike may now be regarded as over.

The Bulletin criticizes the arrests of Winnipeg leaders as deliberately planned, and carried out as an act of terrorism or of provocation, but not justified as to procedure by any of the ordinary processes of civil law.

### American Decision Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—To await the final decision of the United States Railroad Administration regarding wages, the Canadian Railway War Board and No. 4 Division Railway Shopmen of America have agreed to suspend all negotiations for three weeks. The board has promised that whatever is done in the United States will be followed up in Canada, and that any award will be retroactive.

## RELATION OF I. W. W. AND ONE BIG UNION

Ontario Police Said to Have Documentary Proof They Are One and Same Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The activity of the provincial police of Ontario has resulted in the seizure of documents which prove conclusively that the Industrial Workers of the World and the "One Big Union," which is alleged to have caused much of the Labor unrest in Canada and other parts of the world, are the same organization. The literature is believed to be the first documentary proof that has been secured to substantiate the statements of government and Labor officials who have expressed the view that the Industrial Workers of the World were responsible for the calling of general strikes in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto. The documents bear the address of the Chicago office of the Industrial Workers of the World and evidently had been smuggled into the Dominion from the United States.

The particular document that gives the most conclusive evidence that the I. W. W. and the "One Big Union" are the same organization is a large chart on the back of a manifesto bearing the signature of William G. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer, West Madison Street, Chicago. Last summer he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

### Tell-Tale Chart

The chart is in the form of a large circle and is divided into six sections, above the circle being printed in large type "One Big Union" and "Industrial Workers of the World." An inner circle is called the department of administration or the general recruiting unit, and from it other sections radiate and are known as, (1) department of agriculture and fisheries, (2) department of manufacturing and general production, (3) department of mining, (4) department of construction, (5) department of public service, and (6) department of transportation. These departments are again subdivided, the first being included all workers engaged in stock and general farming, floriculture, horticulture, forestry, lumbering and fisheries and kindred trades; in the second division are all workers engaged in the printing trades, production of foodstuffs, manufacture of chemicals, woodworking, making of leather, textile and clothing industries and glass and pottery industries; in the third, are all those engaged in coal and coke production, oil, gas and petroleum and all other kinds of mining; in the fourth, are all workers in ship, railroad, road, canal, tunnel and bridge construction, and house and other building work; in the fifth, are all those employed in theaters, on public utilities, department stores, educational institutions, health and sanitation, hospitals, domestic help and all miscellaneous workers; in section six, are all workers in all kinds of transportation, including airplanes.

The manifesto itself declares that a Labor organization to be of the greatest service to the working class must have two aims: "one, to combine the wage-earners so that they can most successfully fight the battles and protect the interests of the working people in their struggle for fewer hours, more wages and better conditions; and the second, that it 'must offer a final solution of the Labor problem.'"

A Cooperative Republic  
This development, the manifesto further says, "is to build up within itself the structure of an industrial democracy—a workers' cooperative republic, which must finally burst the shell of capitalist government and be the agency by which the workers will conduct the industries and appropriate the products themselves." The motto of the movement is "all workers of one industry in one union; all unions of workers in one big Labor alliance the world over."

The document further states that the Industrial Workers of the World "is the modern, scientific movement of the working class toward emancipation by industrial unions. All the workers in any division of an industry are organized into an industrial union so formed as the needs of the industry may require; these industrial de-

partments all connect, and they will all be brought together in the general organization of the Industrial Workers of the World—One Big Union of the working class of the world, making possible world-wide working-class solidarity."

It is believed that the seizure of these documents will check the revolutionary movement in this country which up to the present time has its strongest hold upon the western provinces.

The name of the place at which the seizure was made is not being divulged by the police.

## TEACHERS TO LOOK INTO THE UNION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Massachusetts—To investigate the various unions of teachers recently formed, in affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers; to secure information regarding the federation, and to make a report early next fall as a preliminary measure to the forming of a teachers' union, a special committee was appointed last week by the Milton Teachers Association.

The four teachers' unions recently organized in Boston are expected to be among those most fully reported upon, for it is evident that the action on the part of the Boston teachers is causing the teaching groups in other towns and cities of the State to give the movement primary consideration.

The secretary of the Milton association further states that "it was voted by a large majority that the association go on record as dissatisfied with this year's administration of the merit system of regulating teachers' salaries in this town."

### Teachers Wait for Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Because the legislators of Connecticut at their last session neglected to draw a measure pertaining to the welfare of the high school teachers in Hartford, these teachers must wait indefinitely for their long-promised raise in salaries. The bill in question, which is, in fact, a law, as it was signed by the Governor, provides a state grant of \$3 per pupil, to be paid to each school district in the State. But the bill failed to carry a clause appropriating this money by which the teachers were to have their pay advanced.

As a result of this awkward situation, the proposal has been made that the towns of the State draw the money from the state comptroller to pay these salary increases. This leads to the question whether if the towns do this they will be entitled to reimbursement from the state treasury.

The Hartford high school committee has asked the secretary of the State Board of Education to get an opinion from the Attorney-General of Connecticut as to the quickest way out of the tangle, so the teachers may be paid their promised salary raises.

## MAIL CARRIERS ASK INCREASE IN PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Members of the Letter Carriers Association of Detroit have petitioned Congress to grant salary increases of \$500 a year to each carrier and postal clerk, and an increase of 35 cents an hour to temporary employees. The carriers request in the petition that in case this is not done immediately the employees be informed, so that they may obtain better paying work elsewhere without delay. Attention is called by the petitioners to the number of resignations of carriers and clerks.

A serious situation will be brought about, it is said, by the numerous experienced employees who have announced their intention of obtaining other employment.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Operations of the United States Employment Service during the war are to be investigated by the joint House and Senate Labor committees, which are to hear Thomas L. Blanton, Representative from Texas, today, as to his recent charges that John B. Densmore, Director General, has wasted appropriations.

## HIGHER WAGES FOR WOMEN ARE URGED

Massachusetts Governor Says the Lives of Women Employees Must Cease to Be Mere Struggles for Existence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The time has come when the lives of our women employees must cease to be mere struggles for existence, and must embody those spiritual and recreative phases which the more fortunate ones enjoy. The value of an American citizen, man or woman, should never be measured in yards of cloth or in pounds of beef. The chief want of the working woman is not simply a higher wage wherewith to meet the increased cost of essentials, but a wage sufficient to supply the needs of an ordinary American existence."

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, thus set forth the principal reason for his belief that women employees should, as a class, receive higher wages. Governor Coolidge, who talked on the subject recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, asserted, furthermore, that men and women, equally capable of performing the identical kind of work, should receive equal compensation.

"While admitting the practical impossibility of gauging the exact 'working value,' in dollars and cents, of an employee, it seems to me to be reasonable that women, particularly in those fields in which they have adapted themselves, excel men in various classes of occupation. In every case, of course, the 'human element' has to be given consideration, that is to say, the capability of an individual is dependent upon himself or herself, rather than upon the class to which the worker in question belongs."

"The system of setting an absolute wage scale, as established in the cases of carpenters and other skilled workmen, is an impossible one so far as bringing forth a maximum of efficiency is concerned. The establishment of a maximum-wage limit is, in my opinion, never desirable; but a minimum-wage regulation, on the other hand, is essential, not so much for its utility to meet changing cost conditions, but chiefly to prevent girl workers from securing a position at a low wage and staying in the same rut for the remainder of her working years."

"To a certain extent, I will agree, labor and cost are interchangeable, and the workman should receive some of the benefits of the profits made on his product. But that, in my opinion, is beside the point; the issue in regard to women's wages at this time is not one of offsetting profiteering, where it exists, but is solely one of justice—that is, obtaining for women the wage they earn in the hostelry, the factory, or the store. In Massachusetts, woman has been particularly well cared for in respect to her working conditions; employers in this State, I believe, are more prone to consider the welfare of those who work at the desk or bench than is the case in many other places. The Minimum Wage Commission, it is needless to say, has been a potent factor in bringing this condition about; and the universal establishment of such an institution, with greater or equal powers as might be required, would, it is safe to say, promote the welfare of women workers to a greater degree than is even now dreamed of."

## STRIKE IN FRANCE IS AGAIN A POSSIBILITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A new development in the Labor situation has been caused by the decision of the Metal Federation that solutions based on wage increases could no longer be considered valid.

Consequently, the General Labor Confederation has called a meeting of the inter-federal cartel to decide upon action for enforcement of the social and political program. A general strike is, therefore, again a possibility.

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## MARCH PAST OF THE DOMINION TROOPS

Twelve Thousand From Dominions Parade at Buckingham Palace, and King George Takes Their Parting Salute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Twelve thousand troops from the British dominions marched past the King at Buckingham Palace recently, headed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., as general officer commanding the troops of the senior Dominion. Contingents representing Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and South Africa, infantry, artillery, and cavalry were included in the column. The marching was in the case of the infantry and two guns abreast in the artillery, while overhead some of the "etars" of the Canadian air forces wheeled and circled over the saluting base in perfect formation and a "blimp," or small airship, came down so low that its three occupants could be plainly seen from the palace.

### Aerial "Stunts" Forbidden

"Stunting" on the part of the airmen had been forbidden by the authorities, so that the attention of the spectators was not distracted as it had been during the Anzac day march a short time before by the noisy swoopings of fast and powerful "fighters." At the palace, where the royal dais had been placed just outside the central gates, with the Queen Victoria Memorial opposite reserved for the chroniclers of this empire ceremony, all was dignity and stateliness, and the processional progress of the squadron overhead only increased the effect. On the dais were the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught, and as each separate force passed the saluting base, its commander dismounted and went up to be introduced to His Majesty and see his men march past. In front of the dais were Sir Douglas Haig and many of his generals, including Sir Julian Byng, Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Gen. Sir H. Plumer. In the middle of this group was Mr. Winston Churchill, the Secretary for War, and to right and left were military representatives of allied powers, distinguished ambassadors and diplomats, and naval officers of Great Britain and the United States. Conspicuous among the blue and gold of the navy were the American Ambassador and Secretary Daniels, the American Naval Secretary.

Just before 2 o'clock the King and Queen crossed the courtyard of Buckingham Palace to take their stand on the dais, while almost at the same moment the cheers of 14,000 London school children, who, at the special desire of the King, had been given places on Constitution Hill, gave notice of the approach of the long khaki column. Round the corner of the palace railings swung General Currie, staff with the Canadian commander in the middle, his mounted orderly riding behind flying the pennant. Between rows of spectators, including the wounded, who, as always, were provided with special seats, came the representatives of the men who withstood the first gas attack on the western front—the Canadian cavalry brigade, horse artillery, dragoons, Strathcona's Horse, the second division, and the fourth division, 4000 of them, with their magnificent regimental colors, carried by their officers. Nor did the spectators of this brave show, punctilious in regard to the colors of their own guards, forget to show respect to these same Canadian colors by raising their hats.

### The "Diggers" Go Past

Next came 5000 slouch-hatted men who carry no colors—the "Diggers"—their favorite color—green. Sir H. G. Chauvel at the head. General Birdwood, standing by the dais with the line of British commanders, sees the most who have culminated in the western front what the first contingents did with him at Gallipoli, and he stands erect at attention. Chauvel, from a position next to the King, also sees, and what he says to His Majesty is not recorded, but it is evidently very pleasing.

The Australians are followed by a battalion of New Zealanders under Brig.-Gen. R. Young, G. C. M. G., D. S. O., and close behind comes the South African detachment, headed by its regimental pet, the springbok. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Thackeray, G. C. M. G., D. S. O., commands the South Africans, many of whom took part in the German southwest campaign and then came over to Great Britain looking for more active service. The tail of the column, the Newfoundland contingent, under Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bernard, M. C., swings past and that part of the empire review comes to an end. The column marches on eastward to meet a more vociferous and unstrained welcome in Whitehall, the Strand, at Australia House, in Kingsway and finally along Holborn; to receive a welcome that is at the same time a farewell.

### King's Message

At the end of the march the King's message was handed to the men on parade. It read as follows: "Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas forces: It is with a heart full of pride and gratitude that I take your salute today as you march through London. The peoples of the British dominions beyond the seas, by their instant readiness to share in the trials and responsibilities of the great war, have shown to the world the unity of the British Empire. You, with your comrades from the mother country, have with one another in noble deeds which will ever be held in proud

remembrance. Readily you adapted yourselves to the changed conditions of a new and formidable kind of warfare, and endured physical hardships and exacting mental strain. Whether on the plains of Flanders, or the heights of Gallipoli, in France, in Palestine, or other theaters of war, you displayed gallant endurance in defense and vigorous initiative in attack. We and future generations will never forget the part played by the Canadians in the second battle of Ypres, and on the Vimy Ridge, by the Australians and New Zealanders at Gallipoli and in the advance in France in the spring of 1917, by the troops of all three dominions in the breaking of the Hindenburg line last year, by the South African brigade in Delville Wood, and by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at Monchy le Preux. Now, in the day of victory, I wish to express to you, who represent the overseas forces, my unbounded admiration for the splendid feats of arms and for sacrifices made. I wish you all Godspeed on your homeward journey, with a hope that the outcome of this world struggle may assure peace to your children and to your children's children."

## NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS IN HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland  
THE HAGUE, Holland—According to the Java Bode, the Dutch Indian Government is sending Mr. Smits, professor of agriculture, to the United States to study rice cultivation on a large scale, particularly in California, on level ground, with the use of machinery for sowing, harvesting, etc.

Mr. Matswoka, secretary of the Japan-Netherlands Society at Tokyo, is visiting the Japanese Commission at The Hague. Mr. Matswoka proposes to spend a few months in Holland where he will study the best means for promoting closer relations between Japan and Holland.

The German Minister at The Hague, it is stated, will be a member of the Center Party; to Stockholm will be accredited a Democrat, and to Norway a Majority Socialist.

During the debate on the estimates in the Dutch Parliament a member of the Second Chamber criticized the opium policy followed by the Dutch Government in the Netherlands Indies. He had been greatly disappointed, he said, at what had thus far been done to combat this evil. He advocated the introduction of a bill prohibiting the sale of opium as soon as possible. The Minister, who replied, said that such a course of action would be a poor remedy and would open the door wide to the vice. It was impossible, he maintained, to close the entire coast to the smuggling of opium. No one knew the quantities that had been smuggled in earlier times. The only efficacious means of combating the opium evil was by arousing the people's aversion to it, and taking international measures.

Extensive investigations have recently been made as to the presence of ores in various parts of the Dutch Indies. The government intends to take in hand the steel and iron industry. An engineer has already been sent to Australia to study the methods employed in that country and the results obtained. The iron ore occurring in the Lampongs is being worked by the Netherlands Indian Smelting Works; whilst titanite iron ore occurs in Java in enormous quantities. In the Celebes ore deposits have recently been discovered which are likely to yield millions of tons; whilst iron is reported in considerable quantity in the island of Gazi and explorations are being made in Central Borneo.

The visiting of the Netherlands Aerial Mission to London has been very successful. Plans have been formulated providing for a landing harbor in the Dutch East Indies for British airmen en route to Australia. A postal agreement has likewise been arrived at. It is expected that the cross-channel aerial services will be inaugurated within a few months.

The trade in ruble notes has been forbidden in Holland. These notes were originally imported by Sweden. They were at first paper currency issued by the Soviet government, but, after this, money had practically lost its value, and a fresh issue of Tzar rubles was proceeded with. As a matter of fact these were spurious notes and their introduction has been forbidden in most countries.

HOW THE SOVIET IS ELECTED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An order printed in the local Izvestia, regarding the forthcoming election of the soviet of workmen's delegates at Voronezh, is eloquent of the manner in which the suffrage is exercised in Bolshevik Russia. The order reads as follows: "The right to nominate their candidates is enjoyed only by those parties or groups of electors which will file a declaration to the effect that they acknowledge the soviet authorities. All trade unions shall file—not later than 4 p. m. on Jan. 20—a written declaration at the Juridical Information Bureau of the town soviet, stating their relations toward the soviet authorities."

## BRITISH RELATIONS WITH DOMINIONS

War Said to Have Strengthened Bonds While Leading to a Definite Increase in National Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views on the future relations between the United Kingdom and the dominions as an outcome of the war, a prominent Australian statesman said that, while the war had strengthened the bond between the dominions and Great Britain, it had also led to a very definite increase in local-national sentiment. Australia regarded itself today more as a member of a federation of Anglo-Saxon nations than as a British colony. National sentiment had largely increased, and while the desire to maintain close relationships with the rest of the Empire had not weakened, it was more generally believed that in all matters affecting the Empire as a whole there should be some permanent means of consultation.

Australia's Voluntary War Share  
Australia voluntarily came into the war at the very outset. It equipped and sent abroad nearly 350,000 men, of whom over 70,000 fell and over 50,000 were permanently disabled. It cheerfully handed over the command of its little navy to the British Admiralty, and it incurred a war debt which, when everything is cleaned up, will probably amount to £400,000,000. This effort had a double inspiration. The people believed that the war was a just war, and was the long-threatened test between the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic conceptions of government but they also believed that by straining every nerve up to the last moment they were assisting in a movement which would lead to the final abolition of conscripted armies, the reduction of armaments, and the formation of a League of Nations. Popular enthusiasm was maintained more by the latter inspiration. In the dark days, when even Australia showed signs of war weariness, public enthusiasm was revived by constant appeal to go on to the end, in order that this might be the last great aggressive war. Australia, therefore, was today keenly interested in future national relationships.

"There is no country in the world," The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "in which hatred of militarism is so great as in the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and there is no country that is more intensely earnest in its desire for a confederation of nations, whose future policy will be the abolition of militarism and the systematic reduction of expenditure on armaments and all 'war preparedness'."

"When the Peace Conference completes its deliberations, it is evident that there must be a closer understanding between all portions of the Empire as to future international relationships. There is no support in Australia for an Imperial Parliament. Guarding Self-Governing Powers

"The people are almost unanimous in their determination to resist any interference with their self-governing powers, but there is considerable support for the creation of a permanent Empire Council of a consultative nature. It is felt that, in all matters of foreign policy, the making of treaties and agreements and the general control of international relationships, the dominions should have some voice. There will also, in all matters of increasing importance dealing with relationships within the Empire, such as tariffs, trade, and immigration. The existence of an elected Imperial Council, meeting at regular intervals to consider all matters of this kind, would undoubtedly be of great advantage and tend to consolidate the Mother Country and the dominions in a more stable and permanent union.

"Industrial problems have also today become distinctly international in character, and within the Empire at least it should be possible in the future to arrive at agreements on certain fundamentals. But above all else, the dominions are earnest in their desire for a continuation, even after the Peace Conference, of efforts to form some international alliance which will relieve the world of the burden of

naval and military armaments. I am disregarding theorists and utopians who hope to achieve these great ends in a few months' time; I speak only of the great body of public opinion which, while realizing the immense difficulty in front of the Allies, has a serene faith in their capacity to evolve a Union of Nations in the future which will steadily reduce even the pre-war cost of armaments and which will completely abolish conscripted armies. Imperial Council Favored

"Decisions of an imperial council of representatives elected by the parliaments of the dominions on some population basis, would, I believe, be acted upon by the dominions, particularly if the Peace Conference succeeds in abolishing secret treaties, and in creating a system under which the whole world will know in the future exactly what agreements exist between different nations.

"There will be bitter disappointment in Australia and New Zealand if the war does not result in some such arrangement of the world's affairs. If, in the years to come, the world merely settles down to its old attitude of mutual distrust and suspicion between nations, of constant agitation for 'war preparedness' and of growing expenditure on armies and navies, disillusioned, and our tendency will undoubtedly be toward absolute independence and freedom from future participation in wars.

"Australia will, I believe, before very long reconstruct its constitution on a truer national basis. At present the functions of government are divided between the Commonwealth Parliament and the state parliaments. Certain definite powers are vested in the Commonwealth and the residue of government is left in the hands of the states. But it is realized that in time of great national crisis, this system is confusing and inefficient, and there is a marked tendency today widely to increase the powers of the national government and reframe the Constitution more on the South African or Canadian models.

"We also during the war developed new industries. We realize that there are certain industries necessary to national existence, and much has been done to make Australia independent of foreign sources of supply in times of emergency. Australia, for instance, now is a steel-producing country, this system has just passed, embodies the idea that the great agricultural and forest lands shall be 'occupied.' 'Occupation' is a new juridical term created by this law, and by virtue of its authority the State is empowered to make use of the occupied land up to a certain area which is excluded from its operation. The State will supervise the colonizing of these lands and will have the right to approve or reject all acts pertaining to any vested rights in them, such as alienation, leasing, encumbering, etc. All real property, which is in the holding of one proprietor, is occupied, if it comprises more than 150 hectares (about 370 acres) of tillable land, that is, of fields, meadows, orchards; or more than 250 hectares (about 618 acres) in all, adding 100 hectares for forest lands, ponds, pasture lands, etc. Under certain conditions this delimitation can be raised to 500 hectares (about 1235 acres); and in case of urgent necessity it can also be lowered. A certain part of the lands, namely those which are less in area than the law outlines, are excluded from its operation. The administration of this law is entrusted to the State Land Office, which will be a new organization. This office, which will be under the direct jurisdiction of the joint ministries, will be the axis upon which this whole measure will revolve.

### MR. DANIELS ON A DRY NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Josephus Daniels, the United States Secretary of the Navy, in a statement to representatives of the British press in London on May 1 pointed out that the popular supposition that it was he who made the American Navy dry was incorrect. For over 20 years, he said, ever since the time of President McKinley, the men of the United States Navy had been forbidden to bring drink on board ship. He had simply extended the policy to the officers' mess. He admitted that when the order was first put in force it was not very popular, but it was issued purely in the interests of efficiency, and had operated so well that he did not think the officers, if they were asked to vote upon the subject, would decide in favor of reversal. "Do the men fight better?" he was asked. "Men don't fight on beer or water," he replied quickly. "They fight on courage." "Do you think the Prohibition Law will actually come into force on July 1?" "Of course I do. It is the law and will be enforced. It will be enforced unless the Congress which made it changes it before that date."

AIRMEN GOING TO MANILA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—The second aero squadron, composed of 25 military aviators and mechanics, will leave Rockwell Field early in July for duty in Manila, Philippine Islands. Capt. R. G. Ervin will be in command.

## LAND REFORM IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Change Necessary Owing to Alleged Menace From Land Being Owned by a Few Nobles in Accord With the Tzechs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly shortly before its adjournment for the Easter recess passed a law of far-reaching importance. This law will effect an agrarian reform, and involves the large landed estates of the Republic. Agrarian conditions, as they developed under the influence of Austria and Hungary in the present domain of the Republic, are not satisfactory. The large entailed and trust estates comprise a third of all the land, yet additions to these are constantly made. Whilst great masses of the population are eager to acquire land, they are restricted by the foregoing condition to such insignificant holdings as hardly suffice for the maintenance of a family.

### Holdings of Nobility

The large landed and trust estates grew out of the holdings of the Tzech nobility, which had been confiscated by the Austrian monarchs after the suppression of the Tzech revolt in the Thirty Years War. These confiscated estates were used by the Hapsburg emperors for distribution as a reward to those of the nobility who had remained loyal, as well as to those who had aided in subjugating the Tzech Nation.

That a large part of the land should be in the hands of a few individuals, who, furthermore, are to a great extent out of accord with the Nation, is a great social and national menace. The political liberation of the Nation and the democratization of its institutions are unthinkable, unless these large landed estates are made available to the mass of the people. They have been not unlike special reservations, a state in a state, as it were; for they have forced into an economic and social dependency hundreds of thousands of beings, who have longed to establish an independent existence.

The law which the National Assembly has just passed, embodies the idea that the great agricultural and forest lands shall be "occupied." "Occupation" is a new juridical term created by this law, and by virtue of its authority the State is empowered to make use of the occupied land up to a certain area which is excluded from its operation. The State will supervise the colonizing of these lands and will have the right to approve or reject all acts pertaining to any vested rights in them, such as alienation, leasing, encumbering, etc. All real property, which is in the holding of one proprietor, is occupied, if it comprises more than 150 hectares (about 370 acres) of tillable land, that is, of fields, meadows, orchards; or more than 250 hectares (about 618 acres) in all, adding 100 hectares for forest lands, ponds, pasture lands, etc. Under certain conditions this delimitation can be raised to 500 hectares (about 1235 acres); and in case of urgent necessity it can also be lowered. A certain part of the lands, namely those which are less in area than the law outlines, are excluded from its operation. The administration of this law is entrusted to the State Land Office, which will be a new organization. This office, which will be under the direct jurisdiction of the joint ministries, will be the axis upon which this whole measure will revolve.

### Possibilities of New Land

The new law opens up great possibilities. It provides a framework for future enactments, and will be supplemented by a series of administrative laws which are being speedily drafted. One of the earliest measures to be passed will be a law specifying the amount of compensation to be paid for the lands confiscated by the State. For the present, it appears to have been definitely decided that the following lands will be taken without any compensation:

PHILADELPHIA  
2nd floor  
1425 Chestnut

BOSTON  
3rd floor  
453 Washington

INDIANAPOLIS  
2nd floor  
Washington and Meridian

KANSAS CITY  
2nd floor  
10th and Walnut

CINCINNATI  
Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS  
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY  
10th and Walnut

ST. LOUIS  
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY  
10th and Walnut

CINCINNATI  
Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS  
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY  
10th and Walnut

ST. LOUIS  
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6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY  
10th and Walnut

## BRITISH AWARD IN THE LEATHER TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The award was recently issued of the arbitration inquiry into the claim submitted by the National Federation of General Workers for an increase of rates for pieceworkers in the leather trade for time rates, a minimum for men day workers, and a percentage advance for women day workers, and for improved conditions.

Men aged 21 and over are to receive an advance of 5s. for a full ordinary week. Men between 18 and 21, and women 18 and over, 3s. 6d. a week, and youth and girls under 18, 1s. 9d. a week.

Pieceworkers, premium and bonus workers, and others working on payment by results are to have the same advance. Overtime is to be paid to time workers at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half after, and to pieceworkers at the rate of 3½d. an hour for the first two hours to men of 18 and over, and 7d. an hour after; to women, 2d. for the first two hours, and 4d. after; and to youths and girls, 1½d. and 3d.

Sunday work is to be paid for at double time rates to time workers, and to pieceworkers at 1s. 2d. an hour for men of 18 and over; 8d. for women, and 6d. for youths and girls.

The Court did not see its way to abolish the system of share payment. Boiler-makers and enginemen are to be given an advance for time rates and Sunday time approved in the award. The question of the abolition of the system of compound time rates deduction for time lost was referred back to the parties for review.

The Court expressed the opinion that the present position in regard to time rates, war advances, piece prices, hours, and other conditions of employment in the trade generally are unsatisfactory, and require to be reviewed in order that a measure of uniformity may be established.

## ENGLISH PRIMATE AND DRY AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury described the drink prohibition in America as one of the most remarkable episodes in the whole history of social reform. "Our American brothers," he said, "always do things on an exceptional scale. There are never any half measures or any doubt about what they mean."

His Grace said that he had found the strongest difference of opinion amongst Americans as to what would happen during the next year. If everything went as it was supposed to go, America would be dry from ocean to ocean. How far facts would correspond with theory, and practice answer to law, they could not say, and he did not think it was wise to dogmatize as to what would be the result of prohibition. None of them, however, would be in any doubt as to the thankful recognition they would give to what was one of the bravest things history had to show—of a nation grappling with a nation's peril.

In England the best general public opinion had supported the restrictive policy which had been in force even where it had been most severely applied. Where restrictions were thought likely to prove most unpopular they had proved nothing of the kind. It would be fatuous today, because war was over, in regions where restrictions had proved to be not very unpopular, to relax these restrictions, because a certain number of people had interests involved. They must be resolved to use every bit of influence of restrictions which had been proved to work so well.

## POOL ROOMS REFUSED LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
CONCORD, North Carolina—Following the banishment of pool rooms in other North Carolina towns, the Concord City Council has enacted an ordinance preventing them from getting licenses.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

### Jordan Marsh Company

Boston, Mass.

Our Permanent Guarantees

We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

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BRITISH RULES FOR  
AIR NAVIGATIONAir Ministry's Regulations Are  
Designed to Insure Civilian  
Flying Being Made Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In spite of repeated criticism at the alleged undue delay on the part of the government in removing the restrictions on civilian flying, the recently published Air Navigation Regulations show evidence of careful organization and preparation for the day—May 1—when commercial flying was formally begun. Aircraft manufacturing experts are of opinion that reliability is the keynote of commercial success in aviation, and that public confidence must be firmly established in the near future. The Air Ministry's regulations have been designed to insure that civilian flying is made safe, both for the flier and his passengers, and those who prefer slower methods of travel on terra firma, and the most rigorous tests have therefore been imposed upon machines and pilots.

## Aircraft to Be Registered

All aircraft flying over the British Isles (except experimental machines) must be registered and must carry the prescribed registration and nationality marks; the personnel of the craft must be licensed, and all the necessary documents must be carried in the machine.

A passenger aircraft carrying passengers is debarred from flying unless it has been certified as airworthy, and the prescribed conditions as to airworthiness, periodical overhaul, and examination before each flight, are complied with. It must not use as a regular place of departure or place of landing any other than a licensed aerodrome, or an aerodrome under the control of and approved by the Secretary of State. A passenger or goods aircraft shall not fly unless there are carried in the aircraft the prescribed log books, accurately kept up to date in the prescribed form and manner.

The measures taken for the general safety of the public provide that aircraft shall not fly over any town, except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the town, should the means of propulsion fail.

No aviator will be allowed to carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city or town area or populous district; or over any regatta, race meeting, or meeting for public games or sports, except where specially arranged for in writing by the promoters of such regatta or meeting; or carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety; or drop from the aircraft any article except ballast, as authorized by the rules of the air as set out in the regulations.

## Airworthiness of Craft

Regarding the airworthiness of any craft (intended for passenger work), it is laid down that the design must be approved by the Secretary of State, the workmanship and material used in construction must be approved, and a satisfactory demonstration must be made in flying trials that the aircraft is safe for the purpose intended. Periodic overhauling and inspection before each flight are demanded by the Air Minister.

Log books are to be kept ready for inspection at any time, and each machine will possess at least four: an aircraft log book, an engine log book (one for each engine), a journey log book, and a signal log book. Lights are to be carried at night in front, in the rear, and on both port and starboard side of aircraft, and a system of signaling has been arranged. "Rules of the road" have been evolved very much in the same way as for ships at sea, and detailed instructions as to the method of landing are published.

ULSTER VIEWS UPON  
HOME RULERS' AIMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—In the report submitted at the annual meeting of the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association it was pointed out that the obliteration of the old Nationalist Party by the Sinn Feiners revealed the real motive of the Irish agitators for a revolutionary change. This confirmed the view of the association, that the Home Rule movement was inspired not by a national effort for the better government of Ireland but by a traditional hatred of Great Britain and a desire for the complete dissolution of the union. The pose of Ireland as a nation suffering under the tyrannical and despotic rule of Britain was ridiculous, it was stated, as was the extravagant demand for an Irish Republic and the farcical establishment of a so-called Irish Parliament and executive having no valid authority, and refusing to recognize the law of the United Kingdom. All these things showed the madness of attempting a constitutional change which would confer authority on a majority in Ireland which had so openly proclaimed the use it would make of the opportunity. There was no halfway house between union and separatism. It was satisfactory, it was also stated, that the housing and health bills were being extended to Ireland.

TRADES UNIONS AND  
THE FOOD CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions states that renewed efforts have been made to prevent the Food Controller's Department "making up on the swings what they have lost on the roundabouts." The committee has held that the costs of mistakes which the department made in buying,

or in administration should be borne by the whole community, and not by the users of the commodity over which the losses had been incurred. It was held also that the covering up of mistakes by increasing prices was not conducive to efficiency, and that compulsory application to Parliament for deficits arising from avoidable error would have salutary effects.

Continuation of food control had also been criticized, not because its value during the war had been underestimated, but because, with the passing of the U-boat menace, control of

distribution was assisting dealers to secure maximum profits with minimum exertion. It seemed quite unnecessary to continue in its entirety an expensive State Department, which imposed restrictions upon buying which were alien to the national temperament, when the circumstances which necessitated its creation were disappearing. For a time, until the world recovered its political and economic equilibrium, a skeleton department might wisely be maintained, but it should exist to facilitate and not to restrict distribution.

LOSSES IN RECENT  
UPRISING IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In the first week in May the British Government were informed of General Allenby's decision to discontinue the daily communiqué on the Egyptian situation. This was good evidence that the country was quieting down. The railway employees in the provinces were returning to work. On the other hand

the students in Cairo had formulated far-reaching demands, the general tendency of which was to exclude all British influence or control in the universities. Inflammatory speeches at El Azhar were continuing. The following figures are issued regarding the casualties which occurred during the disturbances in the last two months. They serve to discount the exaggerated statements which have been disseminated on the subject: Killed 29, British officers 5, other ranks 18, Indian other ranks 6. Wounded, British officers, 6; other

ranked 50, Indian other ranks 25. Total 81. Grand total 110.  
It is estimated that the sum total of casualties caused among the rioters is under 1000. This includes the losses of the armed Bedouin bands who entered Egypt from the western desert for the purpose of looting.

## WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, England—There were 7300 bales offered at the wool auction sales on Monday. It was a fair selection and prices were unchanged. French competition steadied coarse crossbreds.

**PUTTEES ARE PROTESTED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—Army officers stationed at Camp Kearny have started a movement to do away with the wearing of tight woolen puttees by enlisted men, during the summer months. Under military regulations the War Department cannot be appealed to direct, so members of both houses of Congress have been written to and requested to favor the measure when it comes up.

## BUILD YOUR OWN HOME

*You Will Save:*

Contractor's Profit  
Middlemen's Profits  
Architect's Fees  
20% Lumber Waste  
30% to 40% on Labor

## Read How the ALADDIN System Saves You This Money

Why should you buy 1250 feet of lumber when you only need 1000 feet? Why should you pay four profits on the material to build your home when you can pay only one?

This is a refutation of the "high cost of building." The much talked of high cost is not entirely due to the price of materials—a big part is the high cost of Waste. Why does your carpenter and Lumber dealer agree that it takes 1250 feet of material to cover 1000 feet of space? Ask them. They'll tell you it takes more material for fitting, mitering and working. Of course you have to pay for this "extra" material and after the job is finished it makes up the "waste pile" of firewood that you bought by the thousand feet and at a big price, too. Besides, you paid four profits on the material—timber owners, saw mill, lumber jobber and dealer.

One Profit and No Waste  
Cuts Down Building Costs

When you buy an Aladdin house, you buy only the material required to build it. And that's all you pay for. The Aladdin system does not ask you to pay for extra material for mitering or fitting. The Aladdin system is the scientific method of using up both ends of the board—and knowing it before it is cut. As an illustration, take the sheathing for your Aladdin House. It is unloaded out of the car cut-to-fit ready for use. Possibly among other lengths there are ten pieces thirteen feet long. These were cut from a sixteen foot board. You paid for only 13 feet. The other 3 feet from each board were used in another home.

Labor One of the Biggest Items in Building a  
Home—Reduce It 30% to 40%

It doesn't take near as long to nail a cut-to-fit piece of lumber in place as it does to measure, saw, and then nail it. There you have the difference between the Aladdin System and the old fashioned system of construction. It's not surprising that our customers claim savings of \$250, \$425, \$575 up to \$850. They make a distinct saving on the cost of materials for their home and the cost of building the home. A carpenter's time is valuable. You can't expect to cut down your building cost if you waste his time.

Build an Aladdin House—Save \$250 to \$850  
Doubtless There's an Aladdin House Near You

A complete Aladdin Bungalow Home, all material cut-to-fit for less than \$1000.00. A hundred distinctive attractive homes in the Aladdin Book of Homes to select from. Each design erected several times—some near you. Owners claim savings of \$200, \$275, \$350, \$480, \$560 up to \$850. Send for name of owners near you—visit their homes, inspect the high quality materials and then ask them about their experience building an Aladdin. Send for the remarkable book, "Aladdin's Homes," today.

Aladdin Dollar-a-Knot a Strong Guarantee Offered  
the Home Buyer

Aladdin materials are the finest obtainable. Every Aladdin Home shipped from our Bay City mills contains clear and knotless inside finish, shingles and siding. The Aladdin Dollar-a-Knot Guarantee is proof of the high quality material included with every Aladdin Home. It is a bona fide quality guarantee offered the home builder.

## Write for 100-Page Book Today

The Aladdin Book of Homes has a message for you. Amongst its pages, profusely illustrated in colors, leading home designs are presented to you. Aladdin houses are cut-to-fit—no waste of lumber or labor. The Aladdin price includes all materials cut-to-fit as follows: Lumber, millwork, flooring, outside and inside finish, doors, windows, shingles, lath and plaster, hardware, locks, nails, paint, varnishes. The material is shipped to you in a sealed box-car, complete, ready to erect. Safe arrival of the complete material in perfect condition is guaranteed. Send today for a copy of "Aladdin Homes No. 3220."

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House. All Cut to Fit. Saves  
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and Lighting Fixtures



## FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

Wood's Hotel, Furnival's Inn  
By B. W. Matz, Editor of  
The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30, and Dec. 19, 1918, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 19, 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 18, Feb. 25, March 12, April 5, April 14, April 30, May 26, and June 11, 1919.

XV

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
It is a curious fact that Wood's Hotel, one of London's old-time inns, which must have been familiar to Dickens in his very early days—even before he commenced writing his "Pickwick Papers"—did not furnish a scene in any of his books until it figured in "Edwin Drood," his last; at least, that is the only book, so far as we can discover, which had any association with it.

As early as 1834, when on the staff of the Morning Chronicle, Dickens lived at No. 13, Furnival's Inn, and in the following year moved to No. 15, where he commenced "The Pickwick Papers," and where he took to himself a wife. During those days Wood's Hotel occupied the north side of the quiet quadrangle of Furnival's Inn, and Dickens must have known it well. It was a staid and respectable house, with an air about it of domestic comfort, suitable for country visitors, and where, we are informed, family prayers, night and morning, were included in the accommodation.

### A Dignified Structure

Its stately building of four stories had dignity added to it by the four tall white stone pillars in the center portion of the front, reaching to the third floor. Although stolid looking, it was not aggressively so, nor was it altogether unpicturesque, with its circular grass plot immediately before the entrance, with a statue of the founder of the inn in the center, surrounded by white posts connected by chains.

Its imposing appearance from without reflected the comforts which the inside of a reputable family hotel is expected to provide. At such a hotel one would naturally look for courteous attention from waiters and chamber maids, and good meals cleanly served, and at Wood's no disappointment was experienced. Indeed, Dickens conveys that in his referring to the hotel in "Edwin Drood," for Mr. Greengrass assures Rosa Bud that the apartments are "airy, clean, and comfortable."

Entering through the archway of Furnival's Inn, the hotel caught the eye immediately, and acted as a relief to the straight, angular, and flat appearance of the buildings which formed the once famous quiet quadrangle so intimately associated with Dickens. It is believed by some, and was definitely stated to be a fact by a writer in the American magazine, The Cosmopolitan, for May, 1893, and again by a writer in the Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries, July, 1895, that Dickens in his bachelor days had apartments on the second floor of the hotel in the right hand corner, and that in the latter years of its existence the walls of this same room were decorated with pictures of scenes and characters from his works.

### Dickens' Friends

We have been unable, however, to find any authority for this statement. But it is quite possible that he frequented the hotel, and we may even assume that he and his friends, Hablot K. Browne, and Robert Young, who occupied rooms in Furnival's when they were executing engravings for "Pickwick," would perhaps chat over details in a snug room in the hotel, when they would be joined by their other friend and engraver, Flinden.

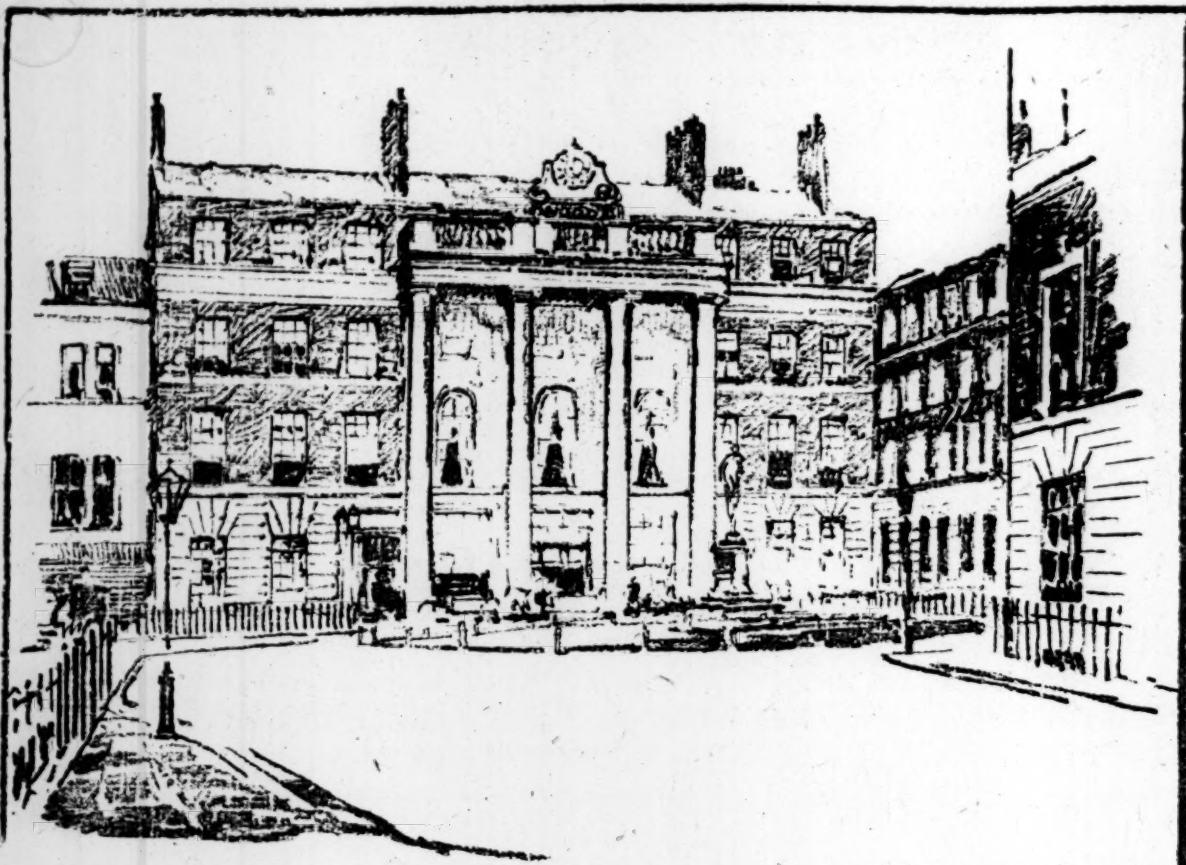
Bearing all these ideas in mind, it is certainly a little strange that Dickens waited until his last book before he introduced the hotel in his writings.

In that book we are told that Mr. Greengrass, who, it will be remembered, lived in Staple Inn opposite, crossed over to the hotel in Furnival's Inn for his dinner "three hundred days in the year at least," and after dinner crossed back again. On one occasion a very important interview between him and Edwin Drood took place in his chambers, and Edwin was pressed to stay for a meal. "We can have dinner in from just across Holborn," Greengrass assured him, and Bazzard, his clerk, was not only invited to join them, but asked if he would mind "stepping over to the hotel in Furnival's and asking them to send in material for laying the cloth." "For dinner we'll have a tureen of the hottest and strongest soup available, and we'll have the best made-dish that can be recommended, and we'll have a joint (such as a haunch of mutton), and we'll have a goose, or a turkey, or any little stuffed thing of that sort that may happen to be in the bill of fare—in short, we'll have whatever there is on hand."

### A Bit of Description

Bazzard accordingly, after bringing out the round table, withdrew to execute the orders. His return with the waiters gives Dickens an opportunity for one of his perfectly whimsical descriptive passages which we make no excuse for quoting in full:

"Bazzard returned, accompanied by two waiters—an immovable waiter, and a flying waiter, and the three brought in with them as much fog as gave a new roar to the fire. The flying waiter, who had brought everything on his shoulders, laid the cloth with amazing rapidity and dexterity; while the immovable waiter, who had brought nothing, found fault with him. The flying waiter then highly polished all the glasses he had brought, and the immovable waiter looked through them. The flying waiter then flew across Holborn for the soup, and flew back again, and then took another flight for the made-dish, and flew back again, and then took another flight for the joint and the poultry, and flew back again, and between whiles took supplementary flights for



Wood's Hotel, Furnival's Inn

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## COLONIAL EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS FAIR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Fair of Paris, which has invaded the Garden of the Tuilleries and the beautiful Esplanade des Invalides, where innumerable unattractive barracks contain all the products of French commerce, had a fine success. It was a very praiseworthy effort to make the products of the French colonies as widely known as possible. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the organizers, who understood the capital importance of bringing the French public into direct contact with the commercial and industrial effort of the colonial domain of France.

Mr. Sarraut, Governor-General of Indo-China, fully realized all the advantages to be obtained from such an initiative, and the stand containing products of Indo-China was one of the finest in the fair. The stand was organized by the Agence Economique du Gouvernement d'Extreme Orient, created by Mr. Sarraut in order to intensify economic relations between Indo-China and France, and the animation around this stand proved the excellence of his idea.

Another center of activity was the stand of the general government of Madagascar, situated at the extreme end of the large Avenue of the Tuilleries, which offered to the consideration of its numerous visitors a collection of rare laces, the handwork of the women of Madagascar, as well as different specimens of beautiful woods, the utilization of which would considerably embellish the homes of France, and numerous products of the soil and subsoil.

The colonial office exhibited the products of two of the oldest colonies of France—Tahiti and New Caledonia—the former having sent in beautiful mother-of-pearl, different costly oils, etc., whilst the latter sent interesting exhibits of such things as cotton, cocoa, etc.

The stand of the office of the general government of Algeria was richly provided with different staple articles of Algeria commerce and production, with some interesting specimens of industrial efforts lately attempted in the prosperous French colony: gayly colored carpets, richly embroidered and very decorative fabrics, fine embroideries of all kinds, were sent in, whilst the disabled soldiers of the Department of Algiers, who grouped themselves into an industrial organization, contributed amusing toys and diminutive Arab furniture, which bid fair to become all the style in Parisian nurseries.

## IMPROVING STATUS OF BRITISH ACTORS

LONDON, England.—The executive officers of the Actors Association were entertained to dinner recently by the O. P. Club in recognition of the efforts of the association to improve the status and conditions of the profession.

The chair was taken by Lord Leverhulme, president of the club, and among those present were Mr. Adrian Aynsworth, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Mr. Carl

Hentschel, Dr. Owen Lankester, Mr. and Mrs. Leon M. Lion, Mr. Alfred Lugg, Mr. Norman McKinnel, Mr. Frank Mullins, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Mr. Sydney Valentine, and Mr. Henry Vihart.

The chairman said he had been a believer all his life in organization of all those engaged in industry. It was merely a platitude to say that the interests of the managers and actors were the same. There was no divided interest, and no profession could succeed or prosper unless the remuneration given to the youngest and weakest members in the profession was such as would enable them to live a decent, happy, and comfortable life. The success of one should not be achieved at the expense of another. No organization had ever been formed that would do so much as the Actors Association to restore the position of the British drama and the stage to its old-time preeminence. But they must start by making every man and woman in the service of the public happy and contented in the enjoyment of a reasonable income and reasonable conditions of employment.

Mr. Sydney Valentine, replying, said that the standard contract was a landmark in the history of the stage. The managers had complained of the cost of production, but the Actors Association held that the human being ought to be the first cost of production. The managers must pay less for rent. Theatrical rents were soaring up in a most ridiculous and artificial way. It was the actor and the actress who made the value of the bricks and mortar upon which the high rents were paid.

Miss Lilian Braithwaite said that she believed that by raising the status of the profession, the National Theater would materialize. Considering the enormous sums of money raised by the profession in the cause of charity, and what they had done during the war, it would be a suitable moment for the government to recognize the theatrical profession. It was said in some quarters that a subsidy was degrading to art, but she believed that in order that the stage might be raised from pure commercialism, a subsidy was necessary.

## NEW EDUCATIONAL LAWS IN EFFECT SOON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GARDINER, Maine.—New educational laws to go into effect on July 1 provide for better training of teachers in rural schools, physical education in all public schools, and better facilities for school children in unorganized townships. English is made the basic language in the public schools. The age when children may work during the school time is raised from 14 to 16 years and when certificates permitting work are allowed tests must be passed showing that the child can read and write and has completed six years of elementary grade work. Boys under 17 can no longer be convicted of crime and the Court is given the right to exclude the general public from the hearings and to withhold the records from indiscriminate public inspection. County agents for the protection of children have been abolished and municipal boards and county probation officers will carry on the work on a larger and more detailed scale. State assistance is also to be provided for evening school classes.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

If expansion comes to the American motor industry, the army promises many candidates for the new positions. If predictions that American trade and commerce are to have a great development following the war are fulfilled, the fighting forces are prepared to do their share. If agriculture is to be made easy for returning soldiers they will bring to that occupation a knowledge of much that has been written about it by experts. On the returning transports the men are giving their attention through books to the field of industrial and vocational preparation, and among all the specific subjects about which books have been written the three mentioned have aroused the greatest interest. The desires of the returning men of the service to shine in business, in agriculture, and in the motor industry have been revealed through the activities of the American Library Association, which has placed thousands of volumes on the troops' ships and has sent its representatives aboard to serve the men. In these floating libraries are books of all sorts—fiction, general literature, poetry, drama and vocational works—and all are eagerly read, but there is constant special demand for volumes relating to occupations, among which the three mentioned are in the lead, in the order named.

In agriculture they have received the encouragement of the entire Nation, for its importance has been recognized in a new light, the result of the food restraints of the war. The two other subjects have been emphasized by choice after a survey of general conditions. Our men abroad have recognized the part that American business has had in the achievements of a victorious army. The life of the army has given them a very strong interest in the motor, which has represented to them speed and increased force on land and in the air. Upon their return home they want to know all that is to be known about automobile construction and repairs and to become candidates for positions in that branch of activity.

Throughout the return voyages the men are studying these subjects, for the American Library Association has supplied transports with all the books it was able to command on vocational work. Its representatives are not only in communication with the returning men through the records of the applications for books, but are also in personal contact with them. Their reports to the home office show what they have learned about the literary needs of the American soldier. In each generation, youth devotes its attention to speculation as to the nearest favorable trade or occupation of the near future, and the use that these men have made of their judgment of the future.

Another kind of work which is well up in the list of the preferred occupations is that relating to electrical science. Electricity has been the "coming" highway to prosperity for many years and the youth of the country expects further expansion.

It may be said that the preferences indicated are not confined to the army, for on one of the transports which recently went to France without passengers, to bring back a shipload of troops, books were distributed among the members of the crew, and their requests for vocational works gave first place to automobile construction. The A. L. A. cooperates with all the

welfare organizations in helping the men of the service. "The group of welfare workers on the transport," said one library representative, "worked in perfect harmony." The A. L. A. had libraries on 150 transports and it aims to have established as the ultimate standard of supply a book and a magazine for every soldier. Its system was inaugurated with the ratio of one book to every four men and one magazine to every three, but as the activities developed it has been possible to increase the allotment.

One of the branches of the Boston Public Library gives this account of how a bit of good work was well done: "It grew upon us that our war work was already here. This was to run a library so as to meet the needs of the moment and of the community. In a foreign district where many boys were being drafted for the army and many more would be, where no one wanted to go and the mothers feared, and oh! the grandmothers! They knew warfare and they dictated the policy of the house. They had so rejoiced that their families were safe in America. And now had come this horror that they did not understand. It was a time of lamentation. Here was a chance to present another side. It was possible for the library to get together clippings and magazine articles that helped. Boys who had never been inside the library slid in to read the war articles and to talk it over with the boys who came every night. It was even possible to illustrate, for after a friend came back from three months at the front and passed on his alliterative slogan that the war would be won by the grit of the English, the military genius of the French, the gallantry of the Italian, and the gumption of the Yankee, a group of branches got together 13 posters representing their ideas on the four qualities and put them on exhibition here and elsewhere—to the real waking up of the men—some of them already in uniform at Devens. Simmons College kindly sent a poster and exhibited the whole series during a library meeting."

Much valuable and some very rare material for the student of the exploration of the Pacific and of colonial Spain is contained in the Latin-American collection of the Los Angeles Public Library. Many of the books bear the early imprints of Seville or Madrid, and a number bear the coveted impress of the great Mexican presses. Early editions of the letters of Cortés, of Torquemada, Gomara, Herrera, and all representative historians throughout the Díaz régime are included. Many "vidas" of missionaries, as Margil of Texas, of Serra of California, are in the collection. Constantino's famous "Diario historico de los viajes de mar y tierra hechos al norte de la California," Picolo's "Informe" copies of the Escalante, Font and Guillermo Gordon manuscripts, the original manuscripts of the "Mercury Case," illustrate the richness of the collection, which covers the whole story of the civil conquest of Spain's frontier outposts of the nineteenth century, from the subduing of the Indians through the intricacies of colonial contraband trade.

Among law texts are the rare file of the Boletín of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística and the volumes of "Colección de documentos inéditos" and the "Recopilación de leyes de los reinos de las Indias."

## NEW ROADS UNDER WAY IN CALIFORNIA

Millions Expended on Roads for Southern Part of State—Bond Issue Needed to Finish Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California.—"Out of the appropriations for work on good roads, which amounted to \$33,000,000, or two bond issues during the past four years, one of \$15,000,000 and another of \$18,000,000, \$10,000,000 has been expended in seven southern counties," says W. D. Darlington, state highway commissioner, "or \$15,000,000 practically in what might be termed the southern portion of the State."

"Recent bills enacted by the state Legislature call for an additional bond issue of \$40,000,000. This is to be voted on throughout the State on July 1. It will take fully this amount to complete the work mapped out by the Highway Commission. Among the allotments for southern California will be \$4,000,000 for a highway from Capistrano to Oxnard, \$35,000 for a highway from Barstow to Needles, \$140,000 from Mojave to Barstow and \$300,000 for the highway from Mecca to Blythe. Additional allotments have been agreed upon for other sections, one of which was the road from Bailey to Lancaster, which the highway department claimed was being overlooked.

"The most important roads built by the commission are of concrete, while the laterals and tributaries are often dirt roads over which there is a covering of gravel and oil, but which are kept in good shape by the county road commissioners in the various districts."

LIGHTHOUSES TO BE LINKED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Government-owned cable and telephone systems on the Great Lakes will be extended during the summer between the mainland and coastguard and lighthouse stations to reach ultimately from one end of the Great Lakes to the other.

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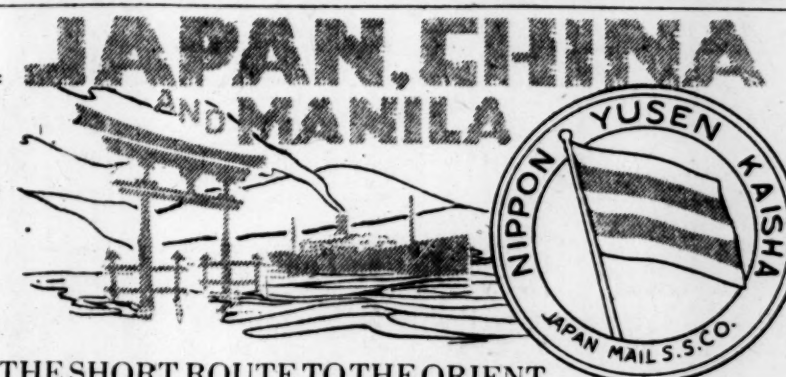
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## ADVANTAGE TAKEN AT CRITICAL TIME

Charge Made By a University of California Professor Against Japan For the Latter's Course in the Shantung Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. BERKELEY, California.—The United States Senate, in ratifying the great treaty now being drawn at Paris, should make reservation with regard to Shantung, for Japan, taking advantage of the critical moment at Paris, when Italy withdrew, and of secret agreements which bound Great Britain and France, threatened to withdraw, and thus led the United States to agree to her demands through fear of the break-up of the League of Nations, declares Prof. E. T. Williams, Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature of the University of California, in a special interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Professor Williams has just returned from Paris, where he was called last December by Secretary Lansing, to act as technical adviser on far eastern affairs for the American mission, and remained in Paris until his work was finished in May. Professor Williams came to the University of California last fall from Washington, District of Columbia, where he was chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. Prior to that Professor Williams had resided in the Far East for 25 years.

### Japan's Promises

The Peace Conference decision regarding Japan and China resulted through no advice from Professor Williams who, on the contrary, believes that such action was not only unnecessary, unwise, and dangerous, but violates in three important ways the principles for which the United States fought in the war. Moreover, Japan's promises, so loudly proclaimed, that no wrong is intended to China because she means to return the lease of Kiaochow, amount to nothing when correctly understood.

Thus Professor Williams adds a second voice of protest from the faculty of the University of California to the Peace Conference decision giving Japan far-reaching power over China. Dr. David P. Barrows has recently protested vigorously against this decision through the columns of this newspaper, and while he and Professor Williams have been in contact with Japan the past year through widely separated channels, the former directly in the Far East and the latter with Japan's representatives at Paris, and have consequently had entirely different facts to deal with, both, nevertheless, reach the same conclusion: Japan's will in the Far East must be frustrated.

### Action at Critical Time

"At the time this unfortunate Shantung decision was made," declares Professor Williams, "Italy had gone home. Only three were left in the Supreme Council, Lloyd George and Clemenceau were both bound by the secret agreements of 1917, by which they had agreed to support Japan's claims in Shantung. Japan had forced this agreement upon the Allies at a critical time when they were greatly in need of help against submarines in

the Mediterranean. The British state document acknowledging support of Japan's claims, simply falsified the issue when it stated that in return for Japan's support for British control of former German islands south of the equator, Great Britain would support Japan in Shantung. The issue was simply the desperate need of Japanese naval help in the Mediterranean against German submarines.

"The decision to transfer German rights in Shantung to Japan was undoubtedly forced by the secret agreements between Japan and Great Britain and Japan and France, which bound these nations to support Japan at the Peace Conference. For the United States was thus left alone to contend for the rights of China, and doubtless yielded through fear that Japan's unwillingness to sign the treaty unless granted her full demands would lead to the break-up of the League of Nations. It was also felt that China's future would be safeguarded by the League of Nations if once established.

"In this, however, it seems to me a mistake was made, for Japan could not afford to remain outside the League of Nations any more than could Italy. Suppose the Japanese representatives had gone home. Let them go. Sooner or later they would have come in. On the other hand, a stand on behalf of the rights of China similar to that with regard to Fiume would have won the admiration of all lovers of justice throughout the world. It would have given encouragement and hope to the weak nations of the earth.

### Contrary to Object of War

"Moreover, the transfer of these rights to Japan is a violation of everything we have contended for in this war. We said that we were fighting for the suppression of militarism, but our action in the Far East shows that we are supporting the most militaristic government in that part of the world in its aggression on the most pacific people in the world. In the second place, we were fighting to make the world safe for democracy. But this action supports an autocratic government in its attack on the only democracy in the Far East.

"Thirdly, we said we were contending for the principle of self-determination of peoples. But while the people of Shantung, through their provincial assembly, their educational associations, their industrial associations, and their numerous representative citizens, have repeatedly by telegraph, by mail, and in person, pleaded that these rights be restored to her and not given to Japan, we have ignored all their petitions.

"Finally, we are really endangering our interests in China. We are destroying our influence there. This action may possibly throw China into the arms of Japan, in which case, the Pan-Asian movement will become a distinct danger to the world. It is to be sincerely hoped that the United States Senate in its ratification of the treaty, will make reservation with regard to Shantung."

### PRINTERS ELECT OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Fred H. Dunham of Springfield, Massachusetts, was chosen president of the New England Typographical Union yesterday, election of officers being one of the day's important business items. Other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Frank Wiggins, Waterbury, first; Albert Shaw, Lewiston, Maine, second; F. C. McCauley, Concord, New Hampshire, third; Miss McLaughlin, Rutland, Vermont, fourth; John F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, a reelection.

## NEW YORK RADICALS SAID TO BE LEGION

State Senator in Charge of Inquiry Into Seditious Activities Declares City Holds 300,000 to 500,000 of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Addressing the state conference of mayors and other city officials here, Clayton R. Lusk, State Senator, chairman of the joint legislative committee investigating seditious activities, said there were between 300,000 and 500,000 persons in New York City who believed in and advocated the forcible seizure of property and the revolutionary overthrow of the government.

This propaganda, he said, was being systematically handled by shrewd, experienced men and women who seemed to coordinate their efforts and who apparently did not lack funds. He said there were 50 publications in the city advocating this radical doctrine, and many public meetings every week. As for remedies, the Senator proposed an appeal to public sentiment and reason by means of public meetings. He did not believe in the efficacy of legislation which amounted to little more than a wage raising program. Something constructive must be done to do away with profiteering and with Capital's making excessive and unreasonable profits on necessities. This must come, he thought, before the real, permanent remedy for industrial unrest would be reached.

That "technical boards" are being organized by the I. W. W. to take over the management of the textile industry in the event of an industrial revolution in the United States was asserted by Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at the City Hall before the joint legislative committee at its investigation of seditious activities.

Mr. Frayne told Attorney-General Charles D. Newton that three groups of radicals, Anarchists, Syndicalists and Socialists, were all agreed on a

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common platform, the overthrow of the government. He quoted Emma Goldman as saying that Anarchists aimed at the destruction of all laws of God, society and government, but added that Anarchists were a small, though noisy group, and not an important factor in radicalism in the United States.

The Workers International Industrial Association he described as an offshoot of the I. W. W. and classed it as syndicalist. The Socialist Labor Party, he added, wanted to take over land, property, and tools and put the workers in control of everything. These three classes, he said, were all in sympathy with bolshevism and soviet government.

Mr. Frayne quoted from the Rebel Worker, Freedom, and other radical literature which described governments and legislatures as capitalists' agents who "attempted to bulldoze the public," and said that such inflammatory literature could be bought anywhere.

## NEXT FALL'S STYLES IN WOMEN'S HATS

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Styles of women's hats next fall will be any size, big or little—just so the hat is artistic and contains good materials—according to the consensus of opinion expressed yesterday by salesmen attending the convention of the millinery traveling man's national association here. Styles in millinery, however, will not remain rigid through a season, discussion developed, when the question of year-round road work was considered. Once the salesmen worked only three or four months a year on the road, this period is being lengthened, they said, due to the multiplicity of new ideas in hats advanced.

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says another

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## PROFITEERING ON SHOES IS ALLEGED

Leather Manufacturer Says He Paid \$18.50 to Retailer for Identically the Same Thing the Maker Sold Him for \$5.40

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Under the heading, "Those Wicked Profiteers," the Boston News Bureau prints the following:

"In these days of rapidly ascending prices for commodities of every description, more particularly wearing apparel, it is the popular fashion to accuse the primary producer of such commodities as solely responsible.

"Speaking along this line, a prominent leather manufacturer says:

"I recently went into a large Boston retail shoe store, dealing only in high-class merchandise, and bought a pair of shoes at \$18.50 a pair. The price staggered me, and yet I was surrounded by people who were buying liberally and willingly at this price. The clerks were telling their customers that prices would be \$5 higher within the next three months, etc., etc."

"To satisfy my curiosity as to who was making the big profit I wrote to the manufacturer of the particular pair of shoes that I had purchased—he happened to be an acquaintance of mine—and requested him to send me from the factory another pair, duplicating the shoes which I had purchased at retail, requesting him at the same time to bill them to me at the price he was charging the jobber, or the retailer, as the case might be.

"One can imagine my surprise when I received the bill to find the second pair of shoes cost me but \$5.40. They were precisely the same shoes retailed to me at \$18.50.

"In other words, there was a margin of 250 per cent between the factory and the ultimate consumer, and it is needless to say that with present prices of leather there was no extraordinary profit to the manufacturer of a high-grade shoe wholesaled at \$5.40.

"Only a few years ago it was generally considered in the shoe trade that a 33-1-3 per cent margin between the shoe manufacturer and the consumer provided a fair margin of profit. "The sort of profiteering now being carried on by some retailers is outrageous. The devil of it is the consumer is paying the high prices and registering no protest."

## HAWAII SEEKS LEGISLATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. C. J. McCarthy has announced that next January he will head a commission which will go to Washington, District of Columbia, to assist Delegate J. K. Kahanaloale in placing before Congress legislation of importance to the islands. Aside from the Governor, the commission will consist of two members of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives, the Attorney-General, and probably the land commissioner.

## QUESTION OF SCHOOLS' HEAD IS IN DEADLOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—With selection of a superintendent of Detroit schools still undecided upon, Dr. Frank W. Ballou of Boston, invited to come here for a conference with the Board of Education, departed, after the board had reached a deadlock on the matter. During the meeting of the board a motion was passed fixing the salary of the superintendent at \$9000, instead of \$12,000, the salary paid to Dr. C. R. Chadsey.

A petition signed by club women of the city urged that a superintendent "of the highest ability and best qualifications" be elected, "regardless whether he is or is not a resident of Detroit." Mayor Couzens and two members of the board have insisted that a local man be selected for the post.

## ANTI-LEAGUE SPEAKING TOUR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hiram W. Johnson, Republican Senator from California, and James A. Reed, Democratic Senator from Missouri, have agreed to speak at the first of a country-wide series of mass meetings in opposition to the League of Nations, to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, next Saturday night.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES DEFAULT  
IN TENNIS PLAY

T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles and Ichiya Kumagai Drop Out of Singles Events and the First Two in the Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ORANGE, New Jersey.—The second day of the middle states tennis championships at the courts at Mountain Station brought with it a great disappointment. The committee, headed by the efficient secretary of the club, Mr. A. C. Brazaw, after continued efforts to persuade them to play, was compelled to announce the defaults of T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles, and Ichiya Kumagai in the singles, and of the first two in the doubles. Ichiya Kumagai consented to take part in the doubles at the urgent request of his partner, Harold Throckmorton. Among the better players remaining in the tournament, however, were Leonard Beckman, Harold Throckmorton, F. C. Bages, G. A. L. Dionne, and Seichiro Kashio, who was the challenger last year, and made a strong fight against W. M. Hall for the championship.

In the doubles, in addition to those named, Ingo Hartman is playing with Gerald Emerson in place of Leonard Beckman. The efforts of the committee resulted in the advance of the singles to the fifth round. The first and practically all of the second and third rounds were completed while several matches in the fourth were concluded. No surprises were recorded, the favorites winning easily. R. D. Haines, who had made such a stir by his victory over Ingo Hartman made a game struggle against F. C. Bages, but the latter's experience proved too great a handicap, and Bages, breaking through Haines' service once in an hour and always winning his own service, won in straight sets. With more tournament experience, however, Haines promises to develop into a high class player.

The sectional doubles championship which received 32 entries lost some of its interest by the defaults of Niles and Pell. Other prominent players, however, notably the teams of Gerald Emerson and Ingo Hartman, G. A. L. Dionne and Seichiro Kashio, Ichiya Kumagai and Harold Throckmorton, and Dr. William Rosenbaum and W. M. Hall gave promise of a high-class representative at Longwood. Of these teams the first two are in the upper half, while the others are both in the third quarter and will meet in the second round. The summary:

## MIDDLE STATES CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

Edward Olesner defeated Murray Vernon, 6-1, 6-2.

T. R. Pell defeated W. H. Pritchard, 6-4, 7-5.

V. H. Cartmell defeated A. C. Brazaw, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round

F. C. Bages defeated Hugh Oakley, 6-3, 6-2.

H. A. Waterworth defeated Gardner Ruby Jr., 6-2, 6-4.

Malcolm Scott defeated Harold Davis, 6-4, 6-2.

T. T. Cooke defeated M. D. Cutler, 6-2, 6-4.

M. M. Pope defeated E. H. Blitzen by default.

J. R. Furman Jr. defeated N. W. Niles by default.

Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated Ichiya Kumagai by default.

Duke Thomas defeated W. C. Dunne, 6-4, 7-5.

G. A. L. Dionne defeated B. M. Arnold Jr., 6-1, 6-2.

Leonard Beckman defeated V. H. Cartmell, 6-2, 6-4.

August Roche Jr. defeated Russell Kingman, 6-3, 6-2.

A. W. Gilmore defeated T. R. Pell by default.

Seichiro Kashio defeated Harvey O'Boyle, 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round

F. C. Bages defeated R. B. Haines, 6-2, 6-4.

R. L. James defeated H. A. Waterworth, 6-2, 6-4.

R. M. Kirkland defeated Malcolm Scott, 6-3, 6-2.

M. M. Pope defeated T. T. Cooke, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

L. B. Daly Jr. defeated J. R. Pittman Jr., 6-1, 6-2.

A. D. Hammett defeated R. J. Davis, 6-2, 6-4.

Harold Throckmorton defeated P. Van-Neuver, 6-0, 6-2.

August Roche Jr. defeated S. V. Brubaker, 6-2, 6-4.

E. H. Hendrickson defeated A. W. Gilmore, 6-1, 6-3.

R. P. Bennett defeated E. J. Fixman by default.

George Garbe defeated Harry Sachs, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4.

Seichiro Kashio defeated M. Z. Conant, 6-1, 6-3.

Lindsay Dunham defeated C. T. A. Miller, 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth Round

R. P. Bennett defeated George Garbe, 6-2, 6-4.

A. D. Hammett defeated L. B. Daly Jr., 6-1, 6-2.

MIDDLE STATES SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Edna Hartman and Gerald Emerson defeated Val Ely and A. H. Chapin Jr., 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

S. V. Brubaker and Dr. H. Widener defeated T. R. Pell and partner by default.

Lindsay Dunham and F. C. Bages defeated N. W. Niles and partner by default.

E. Olesner and H. Oakley defeated F. C. Bages and partner by default.

FRANCE IN BRITISH TOURNEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The strong desire expressed in both the British and French armies that the latter should be enabled to take part in the tournament which opens at Olympia on June 26 has received official sanction. The French Minister for War has notified that the French Army will furnish the Musical Ride, an item on the program which for 36 years has been given by all the most famous cavalry regiments in the British service, and the allotment of the ride this year to France is a most fitting and welcome innovation.

HARD MATCH IN  
MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Mayme Macdonald and Wallace Bates Are Winners in Pacific Coast Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Easily the most interesting match played Monday in the Pacific Coast championship lawn tennis tournament was that in which Miss Mayme Macdonald of Washington and Wallace Bates defeated Miss Johanna Gunzberger and J. J. Rothschild after three closely fought sets of excellent tennis. Although none were deuce sets and the last two were not close in games, the playing was nevertheless close at all times, and the points did not come easily. The score was 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.

Miss Florence Sutton kept up her good start made previously in the doubles by winning from Mrs. Leachman in the first round of singles by a score of 6-2, 6-2. While her consistent, strong playing is certain to carry her at least into the semi-finals and give her a good chance at the title, she will doubtless encounter some difficulty with Miss Anita Myers, the present champion, Miss Macdonald, the Northwest champion, and Miss Helen Baker. The summary:

## WOMEN'S SINGLES—Preliminary Round

Mrs. W. H. Henry defeated Mrs. Jean Kullman, 6-1, 6-0.

First Round

Miss Florence Sutton defeated Mrs. Leachman, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. J. J. Cushing defeated Mrs. Edith Schomaker, 6-1, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Carl Harris and R. O. Simon defeated J. J. Paynes and Roy Harris, 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Mayme Macdonald and Wallace Bates defeated Miss Johanna Gunzberger and J. J. Rothschild, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

## TENNIS SINGLES

Slow Progress Made in the Opening Day's Play on the Augusta Country Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Georgia.—Play in the South Atlantic lawn tennis tournament began Monday on the turf courts of the Augusta Country Club under unfavorable weather conditions. A stiff breeze swept the courts constantly and the initial round made slow progress. In fact dusk had almost settled before the last match was over.

There was a small gallery present, which saw a flash of brilliancy on the part of Lewis Brown, of Augusta, when he defeated another local player, Percy Danforth, 5-7, 8-6, 6-3.

The rest of the matches had but little interesting tennis. A large number of defaults were registered, chief among them being that of Arthur Evans of Atlanta. His failure to appear caused great disappointment among the spectators, as he was matched with John Erwin, of the Spartanburg Country Club, who now holds the South Carolina state championship.

## CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

John Erwin, Spartanburg, South Carolina, defeated Arthur Evans, Atlanta, by default.

O. Stoughton defeated A. Devaughn, 6-2, 6-4.

A. Purdy, Augusta, defeated Alex Rogers, Augusta, 6-3, 6-2.

Coles Phinizy, Augusta, defeated W. M. Nixon Jr., Augusta, 6-4, 6-1.

F. W. Capers, Augusta, defeated A. A. Martineau, Camp Hancock, 6-4, 6-2.

Lewis Brown, Augusta, defeated George Barnett, Augusta, 6-0, 6-2.

Montgomery Harrison, Augusta, defeated M. G. Ridgely, Augusta, 6-3, 6-1.

V. Manning, Columbia, C. C., defeated Capt. C. H. Davis, Camp Hancock, 6-2, 6-1.

J. C. Harner, Augusta, defeated A. W. Hayner, Lake Side, 6-3, 6-2.

Levinus Brown, Augusta, defeated Percy Danforth, Augusta, 5-7, 8-6, 6-2.

J. Mooney, Atlanta, defeated Frank Barrett, Augusta, 6-2, 8-6.

PICKUPS

Oscar Felsch, center fielder for the Chicago Americans, is believed to have made a world's record for putouts made by a major league outfielder when he caught 11 flies in a regulation nine-inning game.

The Washington Americans did some heavy batting Monday, getting 18 hits for a total of 30 bases. This is only three hits less than the record for the season, made by Chicago against St. Louis.

Harry Harper, star left-handed pitcher for the Washington Americans, has some of the best curves of any pitcher in any major league. If he could develop better control, he would be one of the great pitchers of the day.

There were two members of the Washington Americans who had perfect batting averages Monday. They were Catcher Edward Gharitty and Outfielder Clyde Milan. Gharitty made five hits in five times up, including two home runs and two two-base hits, while Milan made four hits in four times up, including a two-bagger.

Monday might well be called "home-run" day in the American League, as no less than nine were made in the four games played. Two players made two each, Gharitty of Washington and Captain Peckinpaugh of the New York Highlanders. Five of the nine were made in the New York-Philadelphia game, and all five of them were by New York players.

TENNIS TOURNEY FOR  
WORLD'S TITLE STARTS

WIMBLEDON, England (Monday).—Play for the world's tennis championship on grass courts began here today. In the feature match of the first round of the singles, Lieut. Dean Mathey, U. S. A., defeated J. C. F. Simpson, England, 6-3, 6-0, 6-0.

A. M. Lovibond, of New York, defeated Plaville, England, 6-1, 6-2. Plaville retiring, while Capt. W. M. Washburn, United States Army, won from D. S. Mellet, former champion of the Natal, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

In the other matches J. S. Cannon won from Davis, of England, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3; Asthalter, America, defeated A. W. Davson, England, 6-1, 1-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4; and Lieut. Louis Graves, U. S. A., overcame Willford, England, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Maj. R. D. Wrenn was scratched.

GOOD GOLF SHOWN  
IN MATCH PLAY

Women's State Title Tourney Advances — Mrs. Belcher Loses to Mrs. W. C. Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Massachusetts.—Only three of the eight matches in the first round of the state championship under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston went beyond the fifteenth hole at the Brae Burn Country Club Tuesday.

The real match of the morning and the only one to go beyond the sixteenth hole was that in which Mrs. G. W. Roope, one of the former district champions and the only one in this tournament won by 1 up over Miss Edith Stevens, runnerup to Mrs. H. A. Jackson in the last championship that was played two years ago at Woodland. There was a difference of only one hole between them most of the way and they were even starting to the fifteenth. Up to this point Miss Stevens had been playing excellently in all departments excepting putting, but on the greens her inaccuracies cost her several holes.

Miss Glenna Collett of Rhode Island, who hits as fine a tee shot as any of the field, won her match from the former Brae Burn champion, Mrs. S. E. Bentley, by 4 and 2, and she will worry any of the others provided she continues her excellent play.

Mrs. G. B. Johnson somewhat surprised Mrs. F. W. Batchelder by the speed of her game in their match, for she was 48 to the turn, despite eight at the fifth and seventh. She had, however, a 4 at the fourth and another at the ninth. Mrs. J. D. Woodfin played even better than she did to win the qualifying gross, and her 45 on the first nine, inclusive of one 8, was too speedy for Mrs. Russell Steiner, formerly of the Metropolitan district.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, who won from Mrs. R. F. Kimball, is another who is likely to have a good deal to do with the subsequent championship results. The summary:

## WOMEN'S STATE GOLF

First Match-Play Round

Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, defeated Mrs. E. F. Aldrich, Brae Burn, 7 and 6.

Miss Glenna Collett, Metacomet, defeated Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn, 4 and 2.

Mrs. L. Q. White, Brockton, defeated Miss Marjorie Young, The Country Club, 3 and 2.

Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Weston, 6 and 4.

Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. Russell Steiner, Winchester, 5 and 2.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, defeated Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Tedesco, 4 and 2.

Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn, defeated Miss Edith Stevens, The Country Club, 1 up.

Mrs. J. H. Carey defeated Mrs. W. L. Crocker, 5 and 4.

Mrs. R. W. Sewell defeated Mrs. R. E. Swan, 4 and 2.

Mrs. R. K. Eaton defeated Miss G. W. Edlefsen, 7 and 5.

Mrs. W. P. Arnold defeated Mrs. Irving Clark by default.

Miss K. Shirley defeated Mrs. R. E. Colley by default.

Mrs. H. N. North defeated Mrs. E. T. Burns, 5 and 4.

Miss N. M. Brigham defeated Mrs. T. M. Dowsey, 6 and 5.

## FOOTBALL MATCHES MAY 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The small program of association football matches played May 24 in Great Britain yielded the following results:

West Riding Cup Final—Leeds City 2, Huddersfield 1.

Glasgow Charity Cup Semi-Finals—Glasgow Rangers 2, Clyde 0; Queen's Park 3, Glasgow Celtic 1.

Lancashire Cup Final—Liverpool 1, Blackpool 0; Manchester City 1, Oldham Athletic 1.

Other Matches—Woolwich Arsenal 0, Tottenham Hotspurs 0; Newcastle United 1, Sunderland 0.

## GOLF IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Irish amateur close golf championship was decided at Portmarnock and was won by Captain Carter of the Inniskilling Fusiliers (Portmarnock Club), who defeated W. McConnell (Portmarnock) by 9 and 7 to play. It is interesting to recall that Captain Carter reached the fourth round of the Irish open championship when he was only 15 years old.

## COACH DEERING RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York.—The resignation of Joseph Deering, College of the City of New York coach, has been accepted by the athletic authorities of the institution. He coached the Lavender basketball and baseball teams for three years.

LEAGUE LEADERS  
WIN AND LOSE

Take First Game of Double-Header and Drop Second—Three Double Bills Tuesday

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	17	.588
Cincinnati	22	20	.524
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465
Chicago	20	25	.442
Brooklyn	20	25	.442
St. Louis	19	26	.420
Philadelphia	17	31	.354
Boston	17	32	.346

## TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 10, Philadelphia 6
Philadelphia 3, Boston 5
New York 4, Brooklyn 2
Brooklyn 3, New York 2
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 2
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 0
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 2

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia  
New York at Brooklyn  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis  
Chicago at Cincinnati

## BRAVES DIVIDE GAMES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Braves won the first event of a doubleheader Tuesday 10 to 6 and lost the second contest 9 to 5. Hard hitting by both teams featured the two games. The scores:

(First Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 4 0 4 0 0 2—10 18 2  
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 1—6 11 4  
Batteries—Keating, Demaree and Wilson; Rixey, Smith and Adams. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick.

(Second Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 6—9 9 2  
Boston.....0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—5 11 0  
Batteries—Woodward and Cady; Adams, Nichols, Northrop and Taggart. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick.

## BROOKLYN AND GIANTS SPLIT

BROOKLYN, New York.—The Giants and Brooklyn split even in their doubleheader Tuesday, the Giants outbattling the locals in the first event and winning 4 to 2 and Brooklyn excelling in hitting in the second contest and winning 9 to 3. The scores:

(First Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....0 1 1 0 1 1 4 0—9 18 0  
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2 5 2  
Batteries—Bailey, Douglas and O'Farrell; Salles, Louge and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

(Second Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn.....0 0 2 0 1 1 4 0—9 18 0  
New York.....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3 6 1  
Batteries—Mitchell and Krueger; Barnes and Gonzales. Umpires—McCormick and Byron.

## CINCINNATI AND CUBS SPLIT

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Chicago Cubs had no trouble winning the first game of a doubleheader Tuesday with the local club, 6 to 2, but lost the second, 2 to 0. The scores:

(First Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0—6 14 2  
Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 0  
Batteries—Bailey, Douglas and O'Farrell; Salles, Louge and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

(Second Game)

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 0  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1  
Batteries—Eller and Rariden; Tyler and Daly. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## ST. LOUIS WINS 9 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Cardinals got an early lead Tuesday and had an easy time triumphing over Pittsburgh, 9 to 2. The scores:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis.....0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0—9 12 2  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 8 1  
Batteries—Goodwin and Snyder; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

AMERICAN TEAM GETS  
GOOD START IN GAMES

## PERSHING STADIUM, France

(By The Associated Press).—With a baseball victory over the Canadian nine and the placing of three men in the finals of the 100 and the 115-meter dashes, the American team got away to a good start on the first day of the inter-allied games, held in Pershing Stadium. An international crowd of 25,000 persons watched the contests.

R. I. Simpson of Columbia, Missouri, world's record holder in the 120-yard high hurdles, and Patrick Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, champion hammer thrower, unfurled the Stars and Stripes at the opening of the games, with aviators soaring overhead.

Athletes from the British dominions shared the honors of the day with the Americans by winning two of the four principal races.

In the 100-meter dash E. A. Teichner, former Harvard varsity track captain; Solomon Butler, Duquesne College star, and C. W. Paddock, Pasadena, California, all won their heats, while Private J. Howard, Canada, and Lindsay of New Zealand captured their heats in the same event. The time made by the sprinters was not extraordinary.

In the baseball game W. B. Fuller, formerly of the Washington American League Baseball Club, shut out the Canadians 5 to 0.

TENNIS TEAM NAMED  
TO PLAY FOR EAST

CHICAGO, Illinois.—S. T. Hardy, A. L. Green, Jr., and R. H. Burdick of Chicago have been chosen for the western lawn tennis team which is to oppose the east in the annual sectional team championship of the country, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10. It was announced Tuesday. They will be team mates of W. M. Johnston, A. B.

## Gravem, and Robert Kinsey, California stars.

The pick of the east expected to line up on the hard-courts against the Chicago-California combination includes W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia; Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York; Ichya Kumagai, formerly of Japan and now of New York; S. H. Voshell, New York, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia.

RED SOX AGAIN  
CAPTURE GAME

Defeat Washington in Tuesday's Clash at Fenway Park—League Leaders Also Win

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	16	.659
Cleveland	23	18	.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SHOE TRADE LULL IS UNIMPORTANT

Few Weeks of Inactivity Preceding Opening of a New Buying Season of Little Influence—Factories Have Work

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A lull in ordering was noticeable last week, in the wholesale department of the Boston shoe market, but it was regarded as merely an incident, superinduced by the excessive prices now to be found in all grades, and the fact that new business is not being solicited with much vim.

Market prices are now so high that the prospects of being advanced a few cents more do not have that hurried influence upon the acts of buyers as in former times. Therefore, a week or two of inactivity preceding the opening of a new buying season is not likely to be credited with having much, if any significance, especially when the factories are as crowded with work as they now are.

Of course prices are the chief topic with all. Information from an unprejudiced source seems to lean toward a continuance of present conditions during the remainder of this year, at least.

Manufacturers have been drawn into the vortex of short supply and advancing prices just as severely as have the jobbers, but with the added expense of a drastic rise in their pay rolls that largely increased the cost of goods already contracted for, and which they will deliver, although to do so may mean a loss in some instances.

The fact is, that supplies of all kinds enhanced in value so frequently that makers of footwear have not been selling on a replacement basis for two years or more. A loss did not always result from these conditions because manufacturers laid in liberal supplies in anticipation of a shortage; but the call for shoes increased beyond all expectations, so therefore cutting rooms are today supplied with stock from the highest markets this industry ever knew.

It is evident that jobbers here now are cognizant of these facts. At all events they are showing a fairness in their dealings which is commendable.

## The Packer Hide Market

For the week ended June 14 the sale of packer hides totaled close to 250,000, of which a large tanning corporation took nearly 200,000. The balance of the trading therefore differed little from previous weeks, in amount. In consequence of such ordinary buying as has been reported during the spring weeks, hides showed an accumulation, and in view of the fact that shipments from South American ports were improving, the packers were getting in shoal water, but that big transaction placed the market on a safe basis again, although no weakness was apparent at any time.

It was a steer market all the week, for the sales showed only 25,000 other than steer hides. Prices were close to the top figures of the previous week, with an approximate average advance of 9 cents over the corresponding week last year. The most marked change occurred in a lot of May-June ex light Texas steers which brought 39 cents compared with 25 cents a year ago, and 6000 May light native cows which sold at 42 cents. Similar hides a year ago were moved at 26 cents.

Although cattle in this country are plentiful, the packers are not anxious for them, at least their action leads tanners to that impression. It is a fair assumption, therefore, that with stock on the hoof having a slow demand, and foreign hides coming through in limited quantities, the dream of 50-cent hides has met its quietus, if indeed 42 cents can be long obtained.

## The Leather Markets

It is not surprising that shoe buyers should be profoundly skeptical regarding the stability of today's leather prices. Most people are willing to admit that war with its accompanying results will advance values, but when these buyers learn that advances have made records of 100 to 400 per cent over pre-war times they cannot understand the necessity of it all.

Sole leather prices continue high. No. 1 hemlock overweights are now selling at 56 cents. No. 2 at 54 cents, and No. 3 at 51 cents; union light-weight cows back 88 cents and heavy steer backs 80 cents; the best of oak bends \$1.05 and backs 90 cents; choice scoured oak bends were bought by the finders at \$1.10 last week. Besides these high prices, buyers face a cleanly sold market.

The calfskin market is exciting, unsettled, and rumors varied with reports well suited to keep buyers stirred up are heard almost daily. Prices keep the trade on edge, and few shoe manufacturers will today accept fair-sized orders even, without first securing the stock, or knowing that it will be delivered as needed. Last week choice grades of colored calf sold at 90 cents up to \$1.05. Blacks are said to have brought \$1.01 out west, but no such price was reported in the western market. After leaving the top grades prices fell off considerably. It will be seen, therefore, that sellers of fine calf footwear are justified in the high figures they now quote.

Full-grain colored side leather is now quoted from 56 cents to 68 cents, and early shipment is not to be had at any price. In no leather is competition between home industries and the foreign demand so conspicuous as in all good tanneries of side upper leather.

Chrome patent sides touched 85 cents recently. This stock is well

sold ahead, which fact gives some color to the reports that further advances may be expected. There is no change in conditions to report about the Boston glazed kid situation. Stock for sale is minimum in amount, and dealers are filling back orders as best they may. Quotations are of no consequence, as there is no regular stock to sell, tanners stating that they are sold up to October. Prices have already gone beyond \$1.20, and where or when they will reach their limit is what all parties interested in glazed kid would like to know.

## STOCK MARKET IS AGAIN REACTIONARY

Net losses ranging from a point to more than 6 points prevailed yesterday at the close of the New York Stock Market. There were occasional rallies, the railroad issues displaying strength at times, but the general trend seemed to be downward throughout most of the session. At the close General Motors had a net loss of 6 1/2. Texas Company 6 1/2. Studebaker 4. Pan-American Petroleum & Royal Dutch of New York 2 1/2. Crucible 2. Corn Products had a net gain of 2 1/2. Reading 1 1/2. Southern Pacific 1 1/2. The Swift issues and United Fruit were weak features in the Boston market.

## GOVERNMENT TO SELL PLATINUM

NEW YORK, New York—There was considerable relief in the platinum trade when it was announced a few days ago that the government would dispose of 19,000 ounces at \$105 an ounce. This is part of the metal acquired during the war when the government commandeered all available platinum, and subsequently fixed the price at \$105.

There has been an acute shortage of this metal the last few years, due to the breakdown of the Russian supply and commandeering by governments of all stocks of platinum. Recent estimates place the United States Government's holdings at 50,000 ounces, valued at more than \$5,000,000, but in reliable quarters it is said that the government will sell only at this time the 19,000 ounces mentioned.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel and Tel	106 1/2	
Am Ch and C	106 1/2	
Am Wool	103 1/2	
Am Wool Mag	103 1/2	
Am Zinc	103 1/2	
Am Zinc Pfd	103 1/2	
Arizona	103 1/2	
Boston Elev	103 1/2	
Butte and Sup	103 1/2	
Cal and Arizona	103 1/2	
Cal and Arizona	103 1/2	
Chicopee Range	103 1/2	
Davis-Daly	103 1/2	
East Butte	103 1/2	
East Mass	103 1/2	
Fairbanks	103 1/2	
Green-Can	103 1/2	
I Creek	103 1/2	
Isle Royale	103 1/2	
Mass Copper	103 1/2	
May-Old Colony	103 1/2	
Miami	103 1/2	
Mohawk	103 1/2	
N Y N H & H	103 1/2	
North Butte	103 1/2	
Old Dominion	103 1/2	
Oscoda	103 1/2	
Pond Creek	103 1/2	
Stewart	103 1/2	
Swift & Co	103 1/2	
United Fruit	103 1/2	
United Shoe	103 1/2	
U S Smelting	103 1/2	

\*New York quotation.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 3 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Sterling 60-day bills 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Commercial 60-day bills 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Demand 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Cables 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Franks 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Demand 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Life, demand 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Cables 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2. Government bonds easy. Time loans strong, 60 days, and 90 days and 6 months 6 bid. Call money strong, high 9, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 6, offered at 8 1/2, last loan 9, bank acceptances 4 1/2.

## CHICAGO SITUATION

CHICAGO, Illinois—Members of the Illinois Manufacturers Association report better business than in years, and in most cases it is close to normal and mostly on domestic orders. The price tendency is upward and will be more so if the American Federation of Labor unifies the steel industry. Export business following the signing of the peace treaty will attain great proportions. Domestically there seems to be a clear field ahead except for the railroad situation.

## PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The receivers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company announce that on and after Aug. 1 a 10-cent cash fare will obtain on the system. The present 5 and 7-cent fare service will be abolished. Tickets will be sold at the rate of four for 30 cents, making the fare 7 1/2 cents to ticket holders.

## RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Of the 200 locomotives originally built for the Russian Government, and which the Director-General has just accepted custody of from the War Department, 99 are in operation on federally controlled lines in the Allegheny region.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver 11 1/2, up 1 cent. LONDON, England—Bar silver 91.6d, higher here yesterday at 94 1/2-16d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	85 1/2	85 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Am Can	56 1/2	56 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Am Car & Pdry	109 1/2	109 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Am Loco	83 1/2	83 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Am Smelters	81 1/2	81 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Am T & T	108 1/2	108 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Anaconda	72 1/2	72 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Atchafalpa	101 1/2	101 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
A G & W I	176 1/2	176 3/4	174 1/2	174 3/4
Bald Loco	102 1/2	102 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
B & O	50 1/2	50 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Beth Steel B	85 1/2	85 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
B R T	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Can Pacific	162 1/2	162 3/4	160 1/2	160 3/4
Cent Leather	104 1/2	104 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Chandler	219 1/2	219 3/4	217 1/2	217 3/4
C M & St P	42 1/2	42 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Corn Pdry	75 1/2	75 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Crucible Steel	91 1/2	91 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Cuba Cane	35 1/2	35 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
do pfd	84 1/2	84 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Erie	18 1/2	18 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Gen Elec	182 1/2	182 3/4	180 1/2	180 3/4
Gen Motors	223 1/2	223 3/4	221 1/2	221 3/4
Goodrich	78 1/2	78 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Int Mer Mar	18 1/2	18 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Int M M pfd	117 1/2	117 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Int Nickel	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Inspiration	60 1/2	60 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Kennecott	29 1/2	29 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Max Motor	182 1/2	182 3/4	180 1/2	180 3/4
Midvale	51 1/2	51 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Mo Pacific	22 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
N Y Central	107 1/2	107 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
N Y N H & H	30 1/2	30 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Nor Pacific	98 1/2	98 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Ohio Cities Gas	57 1/2	57 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Rep I & S	46 1/2	46 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Reading	87 1/2	87 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Rep I & S	46 1/2	46 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Roy Dutch N Y	113 1/2	113 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
So Pacific	106 1/2	106 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Sinclair Oil	82 1/2	82 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Studebaker	104 1/2	104 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Texas Co	265 1/2	265 3/4	263 1/2	263 3/4
Texas Pacific	60 1/2	60 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
U S Steel	123 1/2	123 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
U S Rubber	128 1/2	128 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
U S Steel	107 1/2	107 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
U S Food	80 1/2	80 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Utah Copper	87 1/2	87 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Vestinghouse	57 1/2	57 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Willamette	35 1/2	35 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Wills-Overland	100 1/2	100 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Total sales	1,312,500 shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
ib 3 1/2 s	99.36	99.98	99.36	99.36
ib 1st 4 s	94.90	94.90	94.90	94.90
ib 2d 4 s	93.90	93.90	93.80	93.90
ib 1st 4 1/4 s	95.40	95.48	95.40	95.48
ib 2d 4 1/4 s	94.24	94.26	94.20	94.20
ib 3d 4 1/4 s	95.16	95.22	95.10	95.10
ib 4th 4 1/4 s	94.24	94.26	94.14	94.22
ictory 4 1/4 s	99.96	99.96	99.88	99.88
ictory 3 3/4 s	100.04	100.06	100.02	100.02



## MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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BROOKLINE

## FOR SALE

SINGLE HOUSE, delightfully situated within three miles of the State House and yet with country surroundings, large living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, six chambers, large hall and bath, hardwood floors, gas and electric lights, several fireplaces, about 15,000 sq. ft. of land, with lawn, trees and old-fashioned flower garden. The only place of the kind on our list and for sale at an astonishingly low price.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.  
481 Old South Building, Boston  
Telephone: For Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

## SACRIFICE

ESTATE IN RENNELAER CO. NEW YORK  
21 MILES FROM ALBANY  
83 acres, beautiful country, 1100 feet elevation, house 17 rooms, 3 baths, 9 open fireplaces, main hall and stair cases solid walnut, library and billiard room of oak, tennis house 9 rooms, large stable for horse, chicken houses.  
Cost over \$75,000. Sacrifice for quick sale.  
Write Clara E. Moe, 5521 Third Ave., Brookline, N. Y.

FOR SALE in historical Concord, Mass., residence of 12 large sunny rooms and stable. Buildings have slate roofs and electric lights. House is equipped with 12 lavatories, set tubs, hot water heat, five fireplaces, reception hall, large screened sleeping porch, large large piazza, copper screened linen closet, china closet, butler's sink, vegetable cellar, large lawn, ornamental shrubbery, fruit trees and grape arbor. About one acre of land. Address owner, A. M. O'S, General Delivery, San Francisco, California.

## FOR SALE

125 ACRE FARM, 1 mile of the city of Centralia, Ill. Price \$50 per acre.

## D. FREEMAN

REAL ESTATE AGENCY  
FOR SALE for \$2000, Bayville, Mo., six-room cottage equipped for housekeeping, running water, good heating, bathing, Address E. R. RUTLER, 4 The Circle, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE IN MAINE: Fine house fully furnished, some antiques; 20 acres land, part wood lot. Address owner, MRS. N. V. HARWARD, Jewelltown, Maine.

PORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.  
For sale, 10 acres of unimproved land, P. O. Box 19, E. 40th Street, New York City.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 140, Suite 2, Boston. Nicely furnished rooms, open beds, central heating, interest, permanent or tourists; electric lights, Tel. B. 3100.

FOR RENT: In business man or woman. 1 or 2 furnished rooms in private family; tennis courts and pleasant outlook. 1800 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. B. 3100.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 71—Large square rooms, open beds, hot water, rooms by day or week for transient. Telephone MRS. JOHNSON, E. R. 3183-V.

ROOM—Suitable for 1 or 2 business persons. Private, located near water, convenient to trains. Westport Heights, P. O. Box 3100.

BROOKLINE: Beautifully and conveniently located; cool, well furnished, in private family, harmonious atmosphere. Tel. B. 3100.

WEST END AVE., Suite 35, Boston. Bright, airy room in private family, all conveniences, after 6 P. M.; references exchanged.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2, Boston. Attractive, homelike room, central to places of interest; permanent or tourists; references.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142—THE LYFORD. Pleasant, homelike room to rent by day or week. Tel. B. 3100.

NEWLY furnished rooms, hardwood floors, electric lights, hot water, tourists accommodated. 11 Harrison Street, Boston.

ONLY ONE ROOM TO LET. Furnished; near water and station. 2 Atkinson Circle, Winthrop Highlands, Mass. Tel. B. 3100.

TWO large pleasant rooms suitable for 2 or 3 persons. 118 Huntington Street, Suite 2, Boston. Tel. B. 3100.

FOR RENT—Large room, running water, private family near Garden Pier, 517 Central Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

LARGE, cool room, ample closets, running water, Broadway at 100th St., New York City. Riverside 445.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 215, Suite 4, Boston. One furnished or unfurnished room to rent. Back Bay 1903.

FOR RENT—Pleasant room; electric lights, two bathrooms, quiet and homelike. 15 St. Stephen St., Boston.

## TO LET

CAPE COD. TO LET FOR SEASON. Attractive, furnished cottage, six rooms, bath, hot water, water set tubs, fireplace, telephone, porch 7x12, garage, two minutes from salt water bathing. For further information write E. C. R. Box 16, Bass River, Mass.

## WANTED

DESK ROOM in Boston for engineer representing manufacturing plant, stenographic service necessary from time to time. Location with engineer engaged in other line of work desired, though not necessary. O. 32, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, N. Y.

WANTED: To rent a Dodge touring car or sedan, for two weeks, from July 4 to 5. Party has owned and driven Dodge car and will be responsible for care of same. Please write, stating price, to A. 32, Monitor Office, Boston.

ADULTS, 3, with small cottage and garage near bathing, Westchester or Long Island, within 20 miles, season or longer. MENAKER, 115 E. 90th Street, New York City.

WANTED: Late model used light touring car. H. S. DORRITY, 18 Stockton Street, Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. 816.

PROFESSIONAL person desires office with one having space to rent part time. Address: 19 S. Monitor Office, Boston.

## FOR SALE

FURNITURE OF FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT. Would also give out lease. Tel. B. 3100, or write B. 40, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE: Quarters oak dining room set, maple, new and complete. 10 Westland St., Grove Hall, Roxbury, Mass. Box 3021 W.

## FOR RENT

HARDWARE FOR SALE. In central Minnesota town population 1200, situated on R. R. and Lake Superior, value at about \$10,000. Tin shop in connection. Address: 111 Monitor Office, Boston.

To settle estate, must sell half interest in newspaper printing plant, good business, in live town. Particulars address MRS. M. L. ENGLISH, 111 Monitor Office, Boston.

OFFICE, attractively furnished for rent mornings. 610-81 E. Madison Street, Chicago. Tel. Central 6480.

## PRINCES VISIT TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario: The staff accompanying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his coming Canadian tour, in the course of which he will preside at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and will open the new Canadian Parliament buildings, will be as follows: Chief of staff, the Marquess of Salisbury; chief private secretary, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Grize; assistant secretary, Sir Geoffrey Thomas, Bart.; equerries, Captain Lord Claude Hamilton, and Captain the Hon. T. W. Legh.

## INDIANS SELL THEIR LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario: The surrender of 225 acres of the Indian reserve on the outskirts of this town, to representatives of the Willis-Lee Automobile Company, has been brought about. The Indians relinquished the 225 acres by a unanimous vote of the council and residents of the reserve for a cash price of \$50,000.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT  
FURNISHED APARTMENTS  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION  
OF  
MISS FLOYD

## WEEKLY RATES A SPECIALTY

Office 407 Huntington Ave., Boston  
Tel. Back Bay 3368  
Tel. Res. Back Bay 2206

TO LET—Brookline, near Coolidge Corner, 5-room apt., sleeping porch and garage. Beautifully furnished; grand piano, oriental rug, will rent July, Aug. and Sept. Phone or call in morning, Suite 1, 11 Babcock St. Phone Brookline 3204-W.

6-ROOM furnished apartment, well appointed, conveniently located. Will rent to small family of adults; references required. Price \$100 per month. Apply to 19, Monitor Office, Boston.

TO LET, Cambridge, for summer, furnished apt. fine location, screened sleeping porch, adults, \$38, 7-24, Monitor Office, Boston.

FURNISHED—Desirable 3 rms., bath, kitchenette, 20 floor rear apt.; piano; large rooms, bright, airy, D. 17, St. Louis.

TO TRAVEL furnished, for the summer, two rooms, kitchenette and bath. Apply Suite 11, 64 Hemenway St., Boston, or Janitor.

FOR RENT—Large living room, alcove, bath, kitchenette and bathroom. 15, 125 Hemenway St., Boston. Tel. B. 3437-J.

ROOM WANTED with kitchen privileges, Back Bay, medium price, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 2, Boston.

## BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

## PUBLIC NOTICES

## REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Registration of voters will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, 111 City Hall Annex, Court Square, daily, beginning Monday, June 24, 1919, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when the office will close at 12 M.

Edward P. Murphy, Frederick A. Fagan, Jacob Wasserman, BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

## HELP WANTED

I WANT one hundred men and women to act as my agents and sell my new and improved Rain Coats, Rain Caps and Water Proof aprons. Excellent values, fast seller, capital not required, we save you time and money by delivering direct to customer. A high class coat for \$25.00 a year profit; no delivery or collecting; I'll give you a sample coat and complete outfit, for getting orders, write for my liberal offer. COMER MFG. Co., Dept. R-24, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Reliable men and women of good address and experience, to sell the Autopass Bath outfit, a patented fountain shower with built-in heater, of superior merit, and for illustrated folder and proposition. HARRY SMITH, Mgr., 78 Fairfield, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife to cook and take charge of kitchen and dining room. Small school in the country. Good wages. WYNWOOD SCHOOL, Lake Grove, N. Y.

WANTED—Good Protestant help, about 20 small children; if satisfactory, would like the attractive, homelike room, central to places of interest; permanent or tourists; references.

NICK, Adel, Iowa.

WANTED—Nurse, a competent Protestant woman, as nurse for year, for child and child of school age. Good wages; refs. required. Mrs. E. D. GRIFPIN, Edwinstown, Ill. (20 miles from St. Louis).

TEACHER for several years in one of our best known private schools wishes a position as companion. Would accept temporary teaching or children. 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

MOTHER or experienced woman for baby's nurse, during summer months, in a small town. Protestant. Give references and experience. Box 294, Ipswich, Mass.

COOKS AND ASSISTANT COOKS. The White Mountain Camp, Tamworth, N. H.

WANTED: Thoroughly competent refined maid, small home in Brookline, Boston, good wages. Address: B. 4, Monitor Office, Boston.

PRACTICABLE woman who understands cooking and can take responsibility. Apply mornings, Mrs. Ellsworth, our Park and Tremont Sts., Boston.

GIRL wanted as stenographer and bookkeeper in real estate office, a beginner preferred. 127, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GENERAL houseworker, small apt., 2 adults and infant, may sleep home. Care of infant in August at summer hotel. Brighton 224-V.

NEAT and capable cashier, some bookkeeping required. Apply mornings, MARY ELIZABETH, corner Park and Tremont Sts., Boston.

CAPABLE maid take charge two children. References. JAMES PERCIVAL, 100 Bedford, 1 West 1st St., New York City.

FINISHER—One capable all round work, private, quiet surroundings. Write or apply, Byno, 200 W. 101st St., New York City.

A SUPERBENT maid for 2 adults. Phone Arlington 420 or address Box 74, Arlington, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED: Credit manager employed by large manufacturing concern wishes to make change, correspondence desired with manufacturers seeking services of men who can take entire charge of credits and collections. Mr. Ellsworth, our Park and Tremont Sts., Boston.

OFFICE leaving army seeks position where his services as executive or organizer would be of value. Five years' experience in direct, the laying of Federal Income Tax. A. E. care F. L. Summy, 926 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN married, 10 years' experience, now employed on road, wishes to connect with high grade house as branch manager or city representative in city of Cleveland, Ohio. Address: N. 3, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED college woman desires employment July, August, and part of September. Experienced companion-helpers. Willing to accept any useful work, city or country. Address: Adeline Carter, 128 East 26th Street, New York City.

COMMERCIAL artist, capable of doing pen and ink and also water drawings, wants position with any concern handling art work. Will go anywhere. Address: R. 1100 1st National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

ENGLISH lady desires situation secretary, housekeeper, companion of mother, private or institutional, experienced, no salary; best references. 18, Monitor Office, Boston.

EDUCATED secretarial stenographer, clerk, notary public, desires resident position first class hotel. Address: D. 2, Monitor Office, Boston.

A VERY capable woman desires pos. as managing helper, comp., or attend. in refined, Protestant home. Address: D. 2, Monitor Office, Boston.

COMPANION or mother's helper, capable of teaching music and Spanish, can drive car; one shore preferred. Address: 811, Monitor, Boston.

TILTON, N. H.

RAY HARRIS PERKINS  
Insurance Agency Real Estate  
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RALPH H. SCULLY  
Tin, Tar and Gravel Roofing  
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NOW IN PROGRESS  
TEPPER BROS.  
ELMIRA  
PROGRESSIVE DEPARTMENT STORE  
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CLOTHING  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN WHO KNOW  
104 W. WATER  
Established 1885  
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Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches,  
High Grade Sterling Ware.

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and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at  
BARRY, BEALE & CO.,  
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CARPET CLEANING  
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ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO.,  
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WM. A. THOMPSON CO.  
Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold; estates appraised and bought. Established 1875.  
125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS  
\$5 down, balance \$5 monthly, all makes, up to rented 3 months, \$5 up. OFFICE APPLICABLE CO., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

WILLIAM R. HAND  
44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON  
Straw and Panama hats bleached and retinted. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Hands and bindings put on while you wait.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Washes, Kaysers, silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimono, nurses and ivy corsets.

FITCHBURG, MASS.  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
570 Main Street  
Telephone Main 1685  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.  
The Schenectady Clothing Co., Inc.  
Clothing, Hatters & Men's Furnishers  
310-315 STATE STREET  
Hugh Gibson, Pres.—Frank J. Eckel, Vice Pres.  
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H. S. Barney Company  
"Where Everybody Shops"  
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES  
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs  
Buy Your Rubbers at the  
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2-5 A. S. T. R. E. T.  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

THE WALLACE CO.  
EVERYTHING FOR PERSONAL WEAR  
AND FOR THE HOME  
ALWAYS RELIABLE  
"HOUGHTON"  
455 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.  
MEN'S CLOTHING—FURNISHINGS  
Every Transaction Deals  
The Stamp of Honor

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FINE SHOES FOR THE FAMILY  
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COAL AND WOOD  
Phone 2508. Down Town Office: 2 Lorraine Circle  
STERLING ART SHOP  
Pictures, Framing, Gifts. 212 State St.

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SCHNEIDER'S  
Phone and Stationery. 5 State St.  
Parasols and Canes—Repairing and Repainting  
116 Jay St., New York City. Phone connection

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Cleaners—Dyers  
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"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
Right up Quality and Price  
Exclusive Mason & Hamilton Agency, Apollo Player, Grand Piano, and other instruments.  
Harris, Edmonds, Victorias, CLARK MUSIC CO.  
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and everything that sells well with them  
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Anthracite, bituminous and high grade gas  
COALS  
All kinds of wood

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Auburn's Leading Department Store  
Fashion. Progress. Reliability. Economy

ELMIRA, N. Y.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE MANY-SIDED  
LEONARDO

In other centenary celebrations we celebrate the accomplishments of great personages; in celebrating that of Leonardo da Vinci we pay our tribute rather to the personality itself. By a curious series of misfortunes, Leonardo's greatest works prematurely perished. His famous cartoon at Florence simply vanished, no one knows whether his model for Sforza's statue was ruined by French archers; his "Last Supper," in the Convent delle Grazie at Milan, remains but a wreck of its former transcendent beauty, yet even as it exists today it stands as the great painting of all ages; his "Mona Lisa" was stolen from the Louvre, but, fortunately, recovered, to be restored shortly to public view.

Yet it is not as a painter or as a sculptor that Leonardo attained his everlasting fame, but rather from the many-sided genius which characterized his personality. Vasari spoke of Leonardo's beauty of person as beyond comparison; so strong his body that he could bend an iron ring or a horse-shoe between his fingers; so persuasive his speech that no one who listened to him could fail to accept his judgment; so wonderful a musician that the Duke of Milan summoned him to play upon the lute and to improvise Italian canzoni.

In Leonardo's work natural science is never far separated from art; and, in paying tribute to the many-sided man, the world of letters could not permit him to be claimed exclusively by any other branch of art. Other sculptors left monuments; Leonardo left great examples of their skill. Leonardo is his own greatest picture. Other writers left books which are their claim to fame; Leonardo, in his personality and life, is a greater book than any one of these ever wrote.

Leonardo's "Mona Lisa," the product of his last years, is not fully understood unless one has had the opportunity to study the drawings in Leonardo's notebook, and to learn from these the real meaning of that enigmatic, subtle, fleeting smile which rests upon Mona Lisa's lips. Leonardo throughout his life was an intense lover of reality and at the same time a deep student of human nature. Between the two, he found definite contradictions. He longed for the power to reconcile the two, each to the other; but, in his later years, he realized that this was an accomplishment beyond the power of any single man. The feeling of disappointment that, in the midst of such perfection as nature so lavishly supplied, a man should interject a discordant note by any lack of sincerity, lasted throughout his life; and who shall say that the expression of Mona Lisa's face is not intended to express the succeeding ages the reproach to mankind which Leonardo in his lifetime found himself unable to convey.

THE TRUE STORY  
OF BELGIUM—1914-1917

"Belgium, a Personal Narrative." By Brand Whitlock. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50 net.

Classical allusions and Latin phrases do not slip easily off the tongue of the average American. But to a great many who retain faint, scattered memories of their Caesar and Cicero must have come often during the last five years—and particularly in 1914—the sentence, "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae." Of how many peoples can such praise have been truthfully recorded two thousand years ago, continued throughout their history, and today be merited perhaps more than at any other time? Verily, Caesar was a better prophet than he knew.

The Caesar who lived in the twentieth century is Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium, friend instead of foe to this brave people, and it is surely no heresy to say that his historical narrative of events during the years 1914-17 should go down the ages a classic equal to that of the great Roman. When only a few pages of "Belgium" have been read, there comes the instinctive conviction that this is one war book in a thousand. It is brilliant, colorful, dramatic, absorbingly interesting. It is a thoroughly blighting indictment of the German invasion and government of Belgium, and at the same time absolutely logical and sane. It is the truth—that is the finest thing about it—the truth as witnessed and set down at the time by a diplomatist and a scholar.

Mr. Whitlock sets the stage for the prologue to this Belgian tragedy with the last formal dinner of the diplomatic season, late in May, 1914—a dinner at the German Embassy. Explaining the existence of a bullet-hole in a silver bowl upon his table, the German Ambassador said: "I have never had a . . . But now I have the most tranquil post in Europe; nothing can happen in Brussels." He seemed to have no more inkling than his colleagues of how rapidly Brussels was to change into a somber, melancholy city, crowded with gray-uniformed enemy hordes from its splendor and color during that spring season, filled with royal fêtes and balls, receptions to visiting kings and queens, and formal, spectacular, diplomatic entertainments. It is an impossibility to impart here more than a breath of the vividness with which this contrast and transition from peace to war is told—one must read it for oneself.

All those perplexities of the early days of the war, read by all and experienced by many—the anxiety as to whether England would come into the war, the closing of legations and the hasty departure of their staffs, the desperate eagerness of all foreigners

to reach their own shores immediately, are recounted by Mr. Whitlock with the complete knowledge of all the facts that the closest possible intimacy with and responsibility for many of the persons and events concerned would provide. The duties forced upon the United States Ambassador are beyond belief. Not only the foreigners who were in difficulties, but later hordes of Belgians came to him with their sorrows and troubles (and they were legion) saying to him with infinite trust and pathetic hope, "Your Excellency, we counted on you." Americans know how hard it was to be neutral at home, as they were asked to be, but it was child's play compared to Mr. Whitlock's position, prevented as he was by his country's position from rendering aid as he would have liked. The terrible sweeping of the German Army into Belgium, the ruin and destruction, the organization of the Belgian Relief Committee, that wonderful institution that saved the life of the brave little country; the Lusitania, the Cavell case, the continuous imprisonments and shootings of innocent persons, and finally the deportations—all this sounds like an old, familiar story. But it becomes an illuminated, strangely new story, as it comes from Brand Whitlock's pen. It is so interwoven with intimate, personal experiences, with first-hand knowledge of every deed of the invaders, and of the spirit and nature of the Belgian people, his friends, that the whole recital seems a more living, burning, vital thing than ever before. Best of all its qualities as a chronicle of the war is the saneness and reason hinted at before. Mr. Whitlock sees red at times; but never at the wrong time or all the time. He gives credit wherever credit is due, and gladly acknowledges the thoughtfulness and justice of certain of the German officials with whom he worked. Because he is never melodramatic and because he never exaggerates, Mr. Whitlock's account of the German treatment of Belgium will be a standard and enduring history of that phase of the Great War—and because it is the scholarly work of a true diplomatist, friend, and gentleman.

THE PEOPLE'S RESPECT  
FOR THE LAW

"Le Mpris des Lois et ses Consquences Sociales." Par Daniel Bellet. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 4 francs 50.

This book, by a distinguished French professor of political science, might be epitomized in the words of the poet, Thomson, with which he is possibly familiar:

The tools of law (which dark insidious men  
Have embowered added to perplex the truth,  
And lengthen simple justice into trade)  
How glorious were the days that saw  
These broke  
And every man within the reach of right.  
Mr. Bellet has certainly made out an excellent case and one to which many, even among framers and interpreters of the law, will pay tribute for its sound and temperate reasoning. That "le mpris" has constantly shown itself, in lawmaking as in other human activities, where haste and zeal usurp the place of experience and a priori deductions, "l'ennemi du bien," few will deny. The law and its right interpretation which concerns, or may at any moment concern, every citizen directly, demands simplicity and straightforwardness of purpose as of method, at least where it deals with the affairs of everyday life.

Mr. Bellet shows, by argument and by a wide collection of evidence, how frequently it fails to be explicable or even operative, and therefore how often it is either misinterpreted or allowed to fall altogether into disuse, a result which necessarily serves to militate only against the prestige of one particular measure, but against legislation as a whole. To ignore or distort any one law, because it is impractical or deservedly unpopular, without public recognition and readjustment, is to create a dangerous precedent, since it cannot fail to arouse, in the minds of those to whom discipline is at no time welcome, a certain contempt for authority.

Mr. Bellet deals almost exclusively with French law in this volume. Only here and there, as in his analysis of the marked increase in strikes all over Europe during recent years, does he glance at the legislation of other countries, such as that of England and Italy, coming to the same conclusion with regard to them as with regard to France, namely, that it is the forces at work tending to disintegrate the authority and utility of the law which have brought about, in the mind of employees, a contempt for the Constitution and for the rights of others, no less than a disregard for their own pledge.

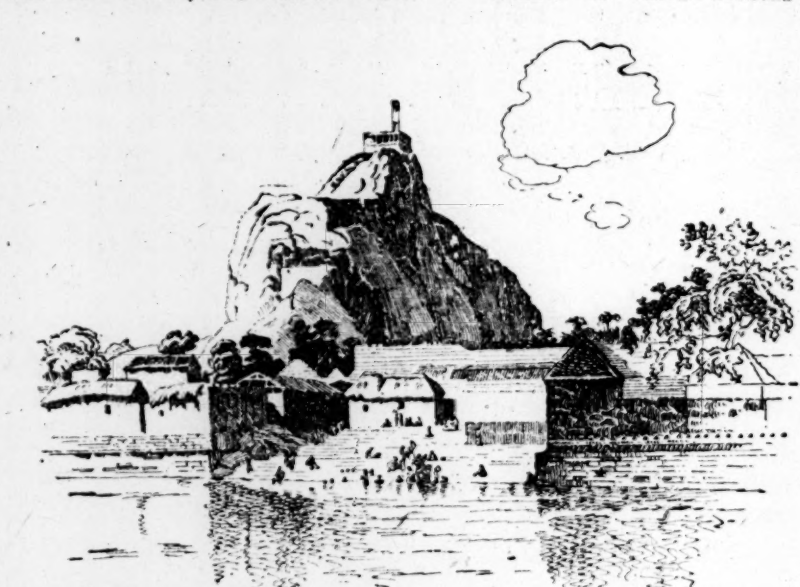
Mr. Bellet holds, with a saying of Le Bon, that "The power and value of a people in history is in proportion to their respect for law." The events in Europe, during the last year or two, are certainly a sufficient evidence of what results from a complete disregard of authority, to support this conclusion. Another serious enemy to the carriage of justice is, in the author's opinion, what he describes as "a rising tide of sentimentality in judges and juries."

Quite recently it has been decided in France, that judges shall not make a summing-up speech after a trial is ended, lest their eloquence should sway the jury. But, as Mr. Bellet points out, this only leaves the jury with the echo of the last counsel's speech to guide or distract their decision, whereas an impartial summing-up by the judge, and surely it should be taken for granted that it would be nothing less than this, ought to be of service and enlighten them. Judges, however, in France are apt, according to Mr. Bellet's evidence, to err either on the side of sentimental indulgence, with the object of pleasing the public,

which makes them remit a great part of the penalty due, or on the side of regarding the prisoner from the first as a guilty man.

The chief lessons to be learned from Mr. Bellet's valuable book are those of public responsibility and public alertness. The character of a people must decide, not only their loyalty to the Constitution, but the actual fabric of it. No country more than Germany, before 1914, exhibited obedience to the innumerable laws and restrictions imposed upon it by its governors and executed by a vast officialdom, and yet, as Mr. Bellet points out, no country more flagrantly violated the laws of humanity and international law, both on land and sea, than did Germany in the recent conflict.

Mere legislation and its enforcement spell neither safety nor progress, and, if arbitrarily or unintelligently pursued, may at any time result in anarchy. Neither favor nor coercion, indulgence nor harshness can take the place of justice, while sooner or later laxity, indolence, dishonesty, and partisanship have to be paid for in the affairs of the state, as well as in those of the individual; and the bill is a heavy one. No one reading Mr. Bellet's book can fail to recognize the call to greater fidelity and alertness in this question as an urgent one; the concern not of the few, but of all; not of France alone, but of all countries and peoples who, in one way or another, must recognize their individual responsibility in approaching the problems here considered with such admirable lucidity and common sense.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "The Oxford History of India," by Vincent A. Smith; Clarendon Press

## Trichinopoly Fort

A VALUABLE BOOK  
OF REFERENCE

"The Oxford History of India." From the earliest times to the end of 1911. By Vincent A. Smith, C. I. E.; Oxford at the Clarendon Press. \$6.25 net.

The writing of a history of India from the earliest times, that is, from about 700 years before the Christian era, down to the year 1911, is a formidable task, but Mr. Vincent Smith has accomplished it with no little credit. His handy little book of some 800 pages, well illustrated and amply supplied with maps, meets a real need. Not only does it supply in a most readable form a complete history of one of the most fascinating of countries, but, owing to the care which the author has expended upon such necessary things as typography, indexing, footnotes, and the supplying of lists of authorities, it is also a most valuable book of reference. The Oxford History of India is, indeed, just the kind of book that is needed on India, particularly at the present time. The bibliography of India is, it is true, already a large one, but most of the books deal with special periods of Indian history and special aspects of Indian life and customs; whilst the older consecutive histories, in view of the enormous amount of information which research has brought to light in recent years, are largely out of date.

## THE REAL COLLIE

"Lad: A Dog." By Albert Payson Terhune. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75 net.

The lover of animals realizes, in the first few pages of this book, that its author has a deep understanding and keen appreciation of the nature of dogs. Aside from the delightfully told experiences of this "real" collie, there is much information concerning the characteristics and traits of dogs which should make of men their better friends. "Lad" wins you the moment you are introduced to him, "rolled up into a fuzzy gold-gray ball of softness no bigger than a half-grown kitten." You admire the intelligent training administered by his master and mistress, you sympathize with his endurance of visitors' pettings, because he has been taught the courtesy of the guest law, and you glory in his chivalrous, protecting care of The Place.

One of the best bits in the book is where McGillicuddy, a stranger to "Lad," wrongly accuses him of that worst of all crimes in collie-dom—the attacking of sheep. Then McGillicuddy begs his pardon.

"Laddie, ye're a braw, braw dog. Oo, a canny dog. A sonsie dog, Laddie! I ha'e na met yer match this side o' Kirkcaldy Brae. Gin ye'll tak' an' auld fule's apology for wrangin' ye, an' an auld fule's hand in gude fellowship, 'twill pleasure me, Laddie. Winna ye let byones be byones, an' shak'?"

"And Lad did understand. Solemnly he sat up. Solemnly he laid one white forepaw in the gnarled palm the kneeling shepherd outstretched to him. His eyes glinted in wise friendliness, as they met the admiring gaze of the old man. Two born shepherds were face to face. Deep was calling unto deep."

DICKENS'S REACTION ON  
ENGLISH LITERATURE

"The Secret of Dickens." By W. Walter Croch. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Croch is one of those whole-hearted admirers of Dickens to whom it is inconceivable that there can be any sensible person who does not share in his enthusiasm, yet it would be idle to ignore the fact that there are many sensible people who are incapable of such deep enthusiasm over the great writer and are quite prepared to admit it. Mr. Croch couples Dickens with Shakespeare, finding the supreme motives of his art exhibited in his writings, "with a force and clarity that few but Shakespeare have equaled." Dickens's niche in the literature of England scarcely needs vindication; to Dickensian criticism, interpretation, and appreciation, there would seem to be little need of addition. Mr. Croch himself has already discussed with intimate knowledge of his subject upon "The Soul of Dickens," upon his masterpieces, and upon his attitude toward the social evils which he saw around him.

In "The Secret of Dickens," of his hold over us today, no less strong, or even perhaps stronger, than in the days when crowds were to be seen on the quays of Boston waiting anxiously for the next monthly number, in its well-known green cover, which would take up once more the thread of little Nell's fortunes, Mr. Croch deals with the manner in which Dickens re-

acted upon English literature. Dickens's youth was contemporary with a time when men's views of humanity had been enlarged by a greater vision of unity among their fellow beings. A new sense of freedom, built up in England, slowly but surely through the centuries, burst upon the world with the American and French revolutions, and the onrushing wave of new-born ideals evoked new visions which found their different exponents, conspicuous among whom was Dickens.

However dark the world around him seemed to be, Dickens never lost his optimism based upon a childlike faith, unshaken and steadfast in the power of good to triumph. Though woven of English virtues and failings, he was not circumscribed by his English elements, and the width of his humanity gave to him that enlarged outlook upon the world which has found its response in the universality of the world's appreciation of his work. He interpreted a phase of a section of English nineteenth-century life with a master hand, but he also looked with unerring insight the heart of mankind. There is to be found the widespread strength of the appeal which evokes "the laughter and tears of all the world." If his art was peculiarly distinctive in its individuality, if it was unmistakably English, its presentation was unconfined by any narrow limitations or outlook. He responded freely to the external influences which were rejuvenating the world of the eighteenth century that had passed.

Mr. Croch lays stress upon the child consciousness of Dickens, upon his belief in the moral force which it gave him, strengthening his social teachings, imparting that sense of things which enabled him to infuse English literature with a new vigor, a purer freshness. "The most immediate, and, perhaps, the most important result of the impact of Dickens upon the literature of his day," writes Mr. Croch, in his discussion upon the resurrection of the novel, "was to shock some of them into a yet deeper sense of reality." Dickens was the outcome of his time, in that he was peculiarly sensitive to its quickening movement, its new ideals, the fresh problems which were being presented to the world, and he reacted fully to them. On a smaller scale, in one sense, society was in the remaking, as it is in the remaking now. Dickens was not alone in being inexpressibly moved by the social wrongs which were debasing the world, but this emotion found in him a distinctive note; yet, despite it, a century which opened on a high note of hope closed upon one of conscious failure and anxiety for the days to come.

As a humanist, Dickens holds an almost unique position. As his biographer, Forster, wrote, "Human sympathy was at the heart of everything Dickens wrote. It was the secret of the hope that his books might help to make people better, and it so guarded them from evil that there is scarcely a page of the thousands he has written which might not be put into the hands of a little child." The debt which the world owes to the great novelist, as a social reformer, is one not easily to be liquidated. Had he preached to us, we should have been ineffably bored; his artistic skill prevented him from stumbling headlong into that pit-

fall, and we can rejoice and grieve with him in full sympathy because of his spontaneity.

Mr. Croch writes as a super-enthusiast, and if we cannot follow him slavishly in his admiration of his hero, we can admit the justice of the claim that with Dickens the novel emerged on to a higher plane; but he was not the only one upon that plane, nor does it assist toward a true appreciation of the genius of Dickens to present him as the exclusive repository of the deeper sense of sympathy or of the greater breadth of humanity which distinguishes some, at least, of his predecessors, contemporaries, and successors. In whatever direction Mr. Croch directs his gaze toward the literary horizon, he sees Dickens; but it is possible to render to the novelist the full tribute due to him, without throwing from that payable to others.

Yet Mr. Croch would tempt us to believe that there is only one pebble upon the seashore.

Nature's impressions are clear cut to Mr. Drinkwater; he moves us because, like every true artist, he is himself moved; the joy which he derives from the expression of his intuitions we share with him, and whether he tunes his lyre to the beauty of harvesting or

Of April flowers  
Or lambs in pen,  
Or happy-hearted maids and men,  
Weaving their April hours,

we take fresh delight in weaving hours with him in contemplative perspective of the world's concern. To him the heart which is worth the poet's while to search for among the humble and simple, discoverable amidst the manifold aspects and charms of English home-life, and from "Loyalties" we may glean thoughts of the bountifulness of nature, of the simplicity of the beauty which lies behind the screen and which reveals perennial fountains of wonder to those who view with imaginative and loving eye

The landscapes glow  
Through crystal distances as though  
The forty-shires of England spread  
Into one vision harvested.

"Loyalties" shows Mr. Drinkwater an adept in expressing the poet's desire for the true song which shall touch the hearts of men with the impulse to a life of higher quality; he pays no undue heed to the flaws of human existence, his intuitions are concerned with the beauty which is simplicity and the simplicity which is beauty. Could the everyday things of life be more charmingly expressed, or with more attractive simplicity, than in the description of a walk in a nut-wood's gloom?

I walked a nut-wood's gloom. And over-  
head  
A pigeon's wing beat on the hidden  
boughs,  
And shrews upon shy turneling woke thin  
Late winter leaves with trickling sound.  
Across  
My narrow path I saw the carrier ants  
Burdened with little pieces of bright  
straw.

These things I heard and saw, with senses  
fine  
For all the little traffic of the wood,  
While everywhere, above me, underfoot,  
And haunting every avenue of leaves,  
Was mystery, unresting, tactful.

And, haunting the lucidities of life  
That are my daily beauty, moves a theme  
Beating along my undiscovered mind,  
Or the recall of an afternoon  
Of a June  
Sunday at Kilsfield, that is up on a green  
Hill, and there  
Through a little farm parlor door,  
Of red tiles and blue,  
And the air  
Sweet with the hot June sun cascading  
through  
The vine-leaves under the glass, and a  
scarlet flame  
Of geranium flower, and soft and yellow  
bloom  
Of musk, and strains of scarlet and yellow  
glass.

Here mastery of thought and diction

presents life's familiar objects with the touch of intuition which apprehends the truth as well as beauty of things.

The poems are well worthy of their present more permanent form than the magazines, in which most of them were originally published, would have offered.

## LITERARY NOTES

In "The Life and Letters of William Thomson, Archbishop of York," by Ethel M. Thomson, published by John Lane, the biographer quotes an address delivered some 40 years ago to an audience of "workmen" men in Sheffield, where Thomson was known as "our Archbishop," which contains some plain speaking and shows how clearly he had foreseen the present situation in the economic world. The symptoms of a great change were already apparent to those with eyes to see, showing tendencies to new combinations, tendencies which needed correction. He did not hesitate to say, with the frank fearlessness which was the foundation of his popularity, that there was one common ground amongst all the tendencies—"Self-assertion of one class against the rest." The address stands upon a very high plane, and it is a remarkable plea for the recognition of the claim of the common good as against sectional interests. It is the irony of human affairs that such a forcible plea is as necessary today, when so much lip service is being rendered to the ideal of international brotherhood.

The story of the United States air service is one of superb enthusiasm, fired by the imagination, but based on solid facts; and the work was carried on with almost unheard-of energy in new forms of industry, and the greatest daring. It is a story, too, of mistakes and disappointments, of patience, of persistence under undervalued criticism and censure, and, finally, of accomplishment which, in the circumstances, may fairly be called stupendous. "The American Air Service," by Arthur Sweetser (D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. \$2.50 net), probably contains points to all the information existing about "America's effort in the air," during the war, with a first chapter recounting all that had been done in aviation up to that time, beginning with Langley's aerodrome. No attempt is made to appraise the service judicially, but facts and events are marshaled in their developing order, and the reader is left with a clear statement of the stage at which the conquest of the air has now arrived.

In the introductory essay which he has contributed to Nahum Sokolow's "History of Zionism, 1600 to 1918," published by Longmans, Mr. A. J. Balfour, who formerly supported a scheme for the settlement of Jews in Uganda, records his conviction that "if a home was to be found for the Jewish people, . . . it was vain to seek it anywhere but in Palestine." Although Mr. Sokolow, who is the leading spirit of the Zionist movement in England, deals principally with the history of it in that country, he has also devoted his attention to the history of Zionism in France, and particularly to Napoleon's scheme for the reestablishment of the Jews as a nation.

Sergt. Chester Walton Jenks was a member of General Pershing's Headquarters Company, and so one of the first 10,000 American soldiers on French soil. His book, "Our First Ten Thousand" (The Four Seas Company, Boston) is a transcript of his experience with the troops up to, though not including, the time when they went into active engagement, before which time he had become disabled. The narrative is compiled from his diary, and retains much of the pleasant day by day flavor. While not pretending to be anything more than a narration, the book is superior in style and reflection to the ordinary war reporter's story.

"The United States Reclamation Service" is one of the service monographs of the United States Government, having to do with the examination, survey, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works in the arid or semi-arid lands of the west. It tells the history of the organization of the service, describes specifically its functions, gives a compilation of the laws governing its operations, with financial statements and full bibliographies. Valuable to the general public, as well as to officials.

Prof. T. G. Bonney has compiled the "Annals of the Philosophical Club of the Royal Society." The club, which was founded in 1847, or a century later than the "Royal Society Club," the annals of which were completed two years ago by Sir Archibald Geikie, was merged in the latter club in 1901. Macmillan are the publishers.

## BOOKS TO READ

The OXFORD  
HISTORY OF INDIA  
From the Earliest Times to the  
End of 1911  
By VINCENT A. SMITH

Easily one of the best works on the subject in the language. It is based on original research, sound scholarship and comprehensive within a single volume information which might easily have been extended to six or eight. The illustrations and maps are excellent and the bibliographic references leave nothing to be desired.

Net \$6.25  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
American Branch  
35 WEST 30th STREET  
NEW YORK

UNSTUDIED WISDOM  
OF THE CHILDREN

"The Sayings of the Children." Written down by their mother, Pamela Glenconner. Oxford: Blackwell. 6s. net.

There is much refreshment to be gained from a perusal of the sayings of her children, collected and cherished by Lady Glenconner, and if only a tithe of the mothers who have contemplated recording their children's sayings had but carried out their admirable intentions, a highly interesting collection of child literature would have resulted. Much of the attractiveness of what young children say is due to the spontaneity and unexpectedness of their remarks; and it is this spontaneity, combined with a peculiar receptiveness, which gives a new life to language and the expression of thought. The power of observation and analysis which characterizes the unsophisticated child mind, but which, alas, seems so often to be sterilized in after school life, is illustrated by the remark of the child who was, with his mother, one day in the Victoria and Albert Museum: "Now, shall I tell you the wrong of that statue? David's not no sling."

There are five children in the family whose sayings are recorded by Lady Glenconner—"Two, Three, Four, and Five being young plants, and One a polished corner of the Temple." Four is a distinct personality, who distinguishes all that comes to his mind with a personal touch, which gives picturesqueness to his budding view of life; but, whichever of the children it may be, none is ever on the mere surface of things. They are, in fact, somewhat exceptional children. Their thought may seem sometimes to be confused, but it is seldom or never shallow; to be sure, at times, they appear to think matters out much more profoundly than their parents. There is no lack of thought, for instance, in the question: "What means tabernacle? Oh, I thought it was some kind of bait"; or, in the mind of One who chose a rose-tree for special praise, because it had "a whole company of little buds upon it," and "who thought, King Solomon must have been a great gardener, because he had three hundred Columbines," and, when clearing the plates after a meal in the open, said she "would give to the dog the results of the mutton."

It is quite true, as Lady Glenconner says, that in telling stories, children, not unlike their elders, are occasionally guilty of unblushing plagiarism, but they make up for their sin by incorporating in their stories striking additions, as in the following graphic account of the flood: "And it rained and it rained and it rained. And it never stopped off raining for forty days. Even God was soaking." Could the extent of the flood have been more convincingly portrayed?

After all, children's sayings are attractive because, like their actions, they are unstudied, hence their frequent unexpectedness, which sometimes nonpluses us and pulls us up sharp. Their unstudied gestures are indicative of their feelings, which so frequently find expression in equally unstudied, but remarkably effective, words. Even if a child misplaces a word, it misplaces it prettily and makes us grateful to it for having done so, whilst there is a freshness and occasionally a profundity in the child's imagination which few of riper years seem to attain. We can learn much, sometimes to our confusion, if we will but look into the transparent depths of the child mind.

The second volume of the Acton correspondence, the first volume of which was published several months ago by Messrs. Longmans, is being edited by Lord Acton, in collaboration with Mr. E. L. Woodward. A feature of this new volume is the letters from Lord Acton to Mr. Dollinger, at the time of the Vatican Council, when Acton was in Rome.

Mr. John Lane announces the publication of Lady Glenconner's memoir of her son, Edward Wyndham Tennant, one of her children who figures in "Sayings of the Children."

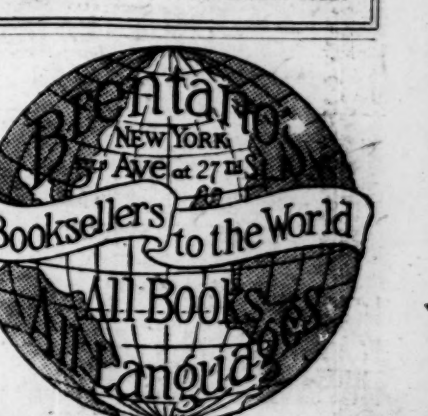
The Book of the  
National Parks

By Robert Sterling Yard

IT'S vacation time in our national parks—from Lafayette Park in Maine to the Yosemite in California. Here is an invaluable new book for tourist, motorist or camper. Not a mere sentimental appreciation of the parks, but a fascinating presentation of their historical and geologic, as well as of their scenic features by an enthusiastic outdoors man and official in the Department of the Interior.

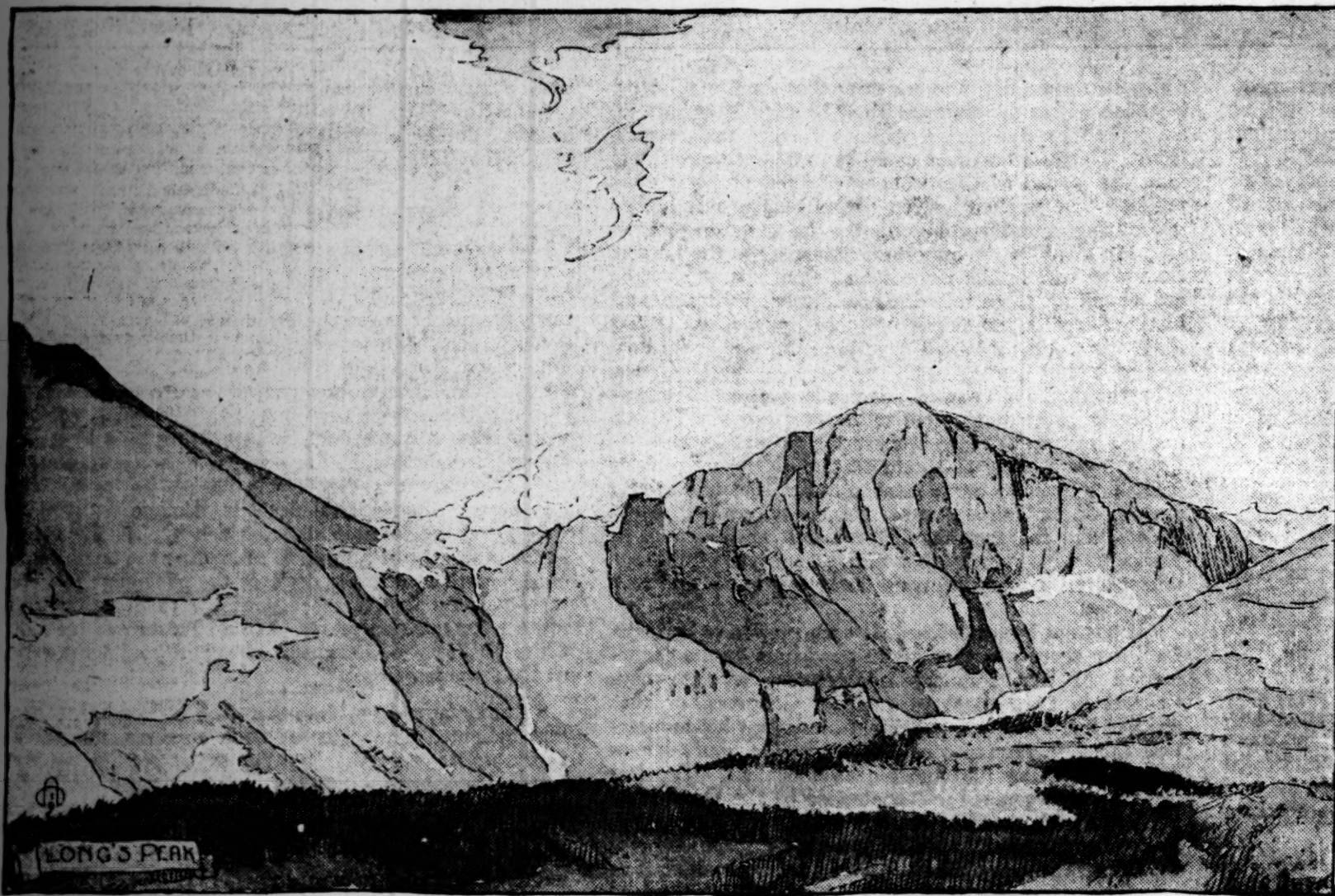
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## THE HOME FORUM



Long's Peak, Colorado

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Burke and Lincoln in Literature

John Morley places Burke among men of letters. He gives special distinction to Burke's speech on conciliation with America. Something that Morley says of Burke applies with aptness to Lincoln:

"Out-arguing is not perhaps the right word for most of Burke's performances. He is at heart thinking more of the subject itself, than of those on whom it was his apparent business to impress a particular view of it. He surrenders himself wholly to the matter, and follows up, though with a strong and close tread, all the excursions to which it may give rise in an elastic intelligence—'motion,' as De Quincey says, 'propagating motion, and throwing off life.' But then this exuberant way of thinking, this

willingness to let the subject lead, is less apt in public discourse than it is in literature, and from this comes the literary quality of Burke's speeches."

In debate, Burke surpasses Lincoln in an "exuberant way of thinking." He is more sweeping in range of imagination, and in great degree affects the scholarly and rhetorical form of statement. In matters of public policy his outstanding principle of conduct was like that held and practiced by Lincoln: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom."

Both men were face to face with a great national issue. Burke remains to us the greatest spokesman of the problem before him. Lincoln was not only the most important spokesman of his, but he was a powerful public leader and administrator as well. Burke captured his audience, Lincoln captured his. Burke's prose maintains a Miltonic elevation and seriousness to the end of its long flight. Lincoln was more direct and economical in speech. He is as sure as Burke in his "willingness to let the subject lead." But he could not, or would not, set for himself the stately pace that lured the talents of the other. In the fine art of English prose, Lincoln's contribution, though not large, belongs to the best in literature.

If we broaden our conception of English prose literature somewhat, we shall not find it necessary to limit Lincoln's contribution of importance to his masterpieces. We shall be able to assent to the estimate of the London Spectator, as it spoke of this subject:

"Mr. Lincoln did not get his ability to handle prose through his gift of speech. That these are separate, though coordinate faculties, is a matter beyond dispute, for many of the great orators of the world have proved themselves exceedingly inefficient in the matter of deliberate composition. Mr. Lincoln enjoyed both gifts. His letters, dispatches, memoranda, and written addresses are even better than his speeches; and in speaking thus of Mr. Lincoln's prose, we are not thinking merely of certain pieces of inspired rhetoric. . . . Whatever the subject he has in hand, whether it be bold or impassioned, businesslike or pathetic, we feel that we 'lose no particle of the exact, characteristic, extreme expression' of the things written about. We have it all, not merely a part. Every line shows that the writer is master of his materials; that he guides his words, never his words him. That is, indeed, the predominant note throughout all Mr. Lincoln's work."

The perspective of the years adds mightily to the meaning of the man whose personality and ideals were so vital to the perpetuity of America as the home of liberty—of liberty for the new world and the old. No explanation is needed for the unflagging interest in his life and work. It is because so many of his great utterances are as timely today as when they were first made—"Abraham Lincoln as a Man of Letters," by Luther Emerson Robinson.

## Noah Webster

Noah Webster was in his Junior year at Yale, a young man of eighteen, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, and for a short time the student was a volunteer under the captaincy of his own father. He graduated in due course, and began to qualify himself for the practice of law, supporting himself meanwhile by school-teaching, for which he seems to have had no special liking. But though he tried to escape from it, and began in 1781 the practice of law, there was no other so ready means of support, and he returned to it, to find there the suggestion of his future work.

"In the year 1782," he writes, "while

the American Army was lying on the banks of the Hudson, I kept a classical school in Goshen, Orange County, State of New York. I there compiled two small elementary books for teaching the English language. The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, schoolbooks were scarce and hardly attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace." The books were Part I and Part II of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language, comprising an Easy, Concise, and Systematic Method of Education, designed for the use of English Schools in America." One is rather surprised to find this stately title supported by two dingy little volumes, one a speller and the other a grammar. A third part was afterward issued with the subtitle, "An American Section of Lessons in Reading and Speaking, calculated to improve the minds and refine the taste of Youth, and also to instruct them in the Geography, History, and Politics of the United States. To which are prefixed Rules in Elocution, and directions for Expressing the chief passions of the mind." So the Grammatical Institute, when reduced to its lowest terms, consists of a spelling book, a reader, and a grammar. The spelling book blossomed into Webster's Elementary, the grammar was afterward suppressed by the author, and the reader, passing to its eleventh edition in 1800, was the forerunner of a number of reading-books all based on the same general plan.

The title-page of the reader bears the motto from Mirabeau, "Begin with the infant in his cradle: let the first word he lisps be Washington." In strict accordance with this patriotic sentiment, the compiler gives a series of lessons which would not be inappropriate to any boy who in infancy had performed the feat of lisping the easy-going name which Mirabeau himself probably had some struggle to achieve. "In the choice of pieces," says the editor in his preface, "I have been attentive to the political interests of America. . . ."

Accordingly he makes room for orations by Hancock, Warren, Livingston, and Joel Barlow, and for poetry by Freneau, Dwight, Barlow, and Livingston again, all kept in countenance by Cicero, Publius Scipio, Shakespeare, and Pope. To plump for Joel Barlow at the North Church in Hartford, on July Fourth, 1787, to a portion of Cicero's oration against Verres probably produced no severe shock, since both were intended as exercises in speaking, and the former, by its structure, was removed to about the same chronological distance from the young orator as the latter.

It would be a curious inquiry how far writers of historical addresses in America have from the beginning been affected by the necessity which a regard for ancient models laid upon them of fitting the facts of our Revolutionary War to oratorical periods, and how far popular conceptions of the beginnings of our national life have been formed by the "pieces" which young Americans were called upon to speak. . . . That the solidarity of the country, toward which colonial life had been inevitably tending, should be secured on paper after a brief struggle, was a fact that turned many heads as wise as Noah Webster's, and the consciousness of national independence was so oppressive that it required more than two generations to subdue it into a self-respectful recognition of national deficiency. In a period when every one was engaged in rearranging the universe upon some improved plan of his own, it is not surprising that those who suddenly found a brand-new Nation on their hands should have made serious business of nationalizing themselves. The elements of the Nation were there, to be manifested in ways not wholly perceived, and the responsibility of the child's behavior—Horace E. Scudder.

## A Natural Park in the Rockies

Estes Park, at the base of Long's Peak, is one of those lovely natural parks with which the United States is so lavishly supplied, and which the government is reserving with commendable care for the people in perpetuity.

Spruce and pine make the mountain sides fragrant, whilst aspens and willows whisper tremulously along the valley streams. Here the heavens build their curious dams, and if one is abroad early enough he may see the graceful deer come down to drink of a morning.

Long's Peak is one of those exquisitely rhythmic piles of rock that awaken in almost every one some half understood longing for beauty. Many imagine that a closer acquaintance will increase the emotion, and set out to scale the crags. Many beauties are revealed by the way no doubt, and grand views of the country obtained, but mountain beauty is one of those things to which distance lends that unifying element which to some seems enchantment because they do not stay to analyze its cause, or understand its nature. Who was it that said that to look at a certain picture was like going home? At any rate, and although nothing is more stupid than to compare nature and art as though they were analogous, there is something in the idea.

## Oor Toon Baund

In sketches of Fife folk, entitled "Our Town and Some of Its People," John Menzies writes of the village band:

"The natives of Our Town could not but be musical. The Band was the natural result of the general taste. Poor indeed was the man or woman who on occasion did not give a sixpence to help buy new instruments and music. Of course the band was the envy of surrounding villages. The folks of Stuartown and Strathgry and Langeau went green with envy at the very mention of 'Oor Toon Baund.' Our musicians had no peers in Fife. Indeed, it was an undisputed fact that in all Scotland there was not a trombone player to equal Archie Bryce, nor a man who could blow a cornet like Johnnie Davidson, while Fred Miller on the clarinet was a spectacle to wonder at and admire. As for the Johnstons and the Andersons, they were born bandmen. John Duncan declared that 'some o' them tonted tunce on pipes an' sma' teathed kaims afore they cud gang their lames.'"

"Andrew Smart, the poet, the man who wrote the great 'Ode to Silence' which the editor of The Fife Parnassus refused to print, has sung of the renown of this famous band. In homelier language, Bart Craigie described its achievements on many a market day."

"Wordsworth," said Tammie Caw. In a speech which was much admired, sang of an Oxford Street Orpheus: " . . . He worked on the crowd, He swayed them with harmony merry and loud, He filled with his power all their hearts to the brim, Was aught ever heard like his fiddle and him?"

But what was a . . . fiddler in comparison with our 'Town Band!' "It was Jock Flint who first suggested that 'the baund' should take part in a competition in Glasgow—Jock and his neighbor, Andrew Davie. "We are sure to be first," said Jock. "The siller's oors for a certainty—twenty pound! There'll be nae deaf-culty about gettin' a euphonium then, an' a brass clarinet."

"It's a moral certainty," said Andrew. "They tell me the Whins o' Milton an' Camelon baunds are no near haund sae gude as his." "The Whins o' Milton and Camelon!" cried Jock derisively. "Hae they

a' man to match Archie, or Davie, or Fred? I crack my thumbs at the hale gang o' them."

"Wha gets the twenty pound?" asked Andrew, "the baund or the toon?"

"The committee will settle that," said John. "The thing is to get the lads sent wast. I think I'll gang wi' them."

"You're an adventurous chap, Jock," said Andrew. "They tell me—'ats been there—that Glesca' is an awfu' place."

"In due time the lads did go west. Flint with them. The day of trial was a Saturday, and an anxious day it was in Our Town. There was little work done. Men hung about street corners, and talked of the competition. Up by the quarry, down at the Loan, at the Soutar's Well, on the bridges, there was but one theme of converse. Boys left their games to listen to the talk of their seniors, and were not ordered back to their play."

"What will they be doin' i' noo?" was asked a dozen times, as the afternoon wore on.

"Old Willie Gardner, who in his day could blow a flute with any man north of the Forth, was in great request. "What do you think of their chance," Willie inquired Davie Noise."

"Weel, Davie," replied Willie, "abins they may be first, an' abins they may be last, an' maybe they'll come in atween. No man can say."

"But you're a musicean uersel," Willie said, "what do you think?"

"I played the flute," said Willie. "The flute is no' gran' enough for a band noo-days. We'll see what we will see. I have my ain opinion."

"The bodie thinks they're gaun' to be lickit," said Johnnie Marshall. "If they dinna get the first, or the second, at the warst, it will be a back-haunder."

"By six o'clock it began to be whispered that something had gone wrong in Glasgow. No one knew whence the rumor had come. There was some talk of a man who had seen a telegram at Ladykirk station. A son of James Finlay's, others declared, had ridden 'frae Cupar wi' ill news.' Inquiries at the railway station elicited only the information that the last train need not be expected till nine. The population betook themselves to the streets, and sat on every brow. Black care, 'the phantom dark,' was on all our shoulders. By eight we assembled at the railway—a moody, anxious throng."

"Late, very late, was the train that summer evening. It was half-past nine when Flint, woe in his eyes, stepped on the platform. He held in his right hand a small side-drum."

"Men!" he cried, and there were tears on his cheeks, 'that's a'!"

"He held aloft the little drum. "The eichth prize! Yes, the eichth! Oor Toon Baund!"

"A sigh went through the crowd, a sigh which deepened to a groan. We looked each in his neighbor's face, horror-stricken. It began to rain—nature sympathized."

"Three weeks later, four of the very best of our musicians went off with a show. 'A wauwark, sirs, a common wauwark,' cried Davie. 'If it had been a menagerie, or even a circus, it wouldna have been sae bad, but a wauwark, a common wauwark!'"

"'Not a common wauwark, Davie!' expostulated Johnnie Marshall. 'It was sixpence to get in. They ca'd it the Glyptotheka.'"

"'Toots for your Glyptothekas. What wast but a wauwark? An' to think that Davie and Archie an' Fred should rin the toon an' tramp the kintira wi' an exhibition like that. This has come o' Jock Flint's scheme o' wiania' first prizes at Glesca' competitions. It will be years ere we recover—if we ever recover.'"

"To this day—Willie Gardner being witness—Oor Toon Baund has never regained the position it held before the fatal visit to the West."

## Song

There's a garden by a river,  
Where the grasses bend and quiver  
On the river's reedy edges,  
Roses crimson all the hedges,  
And a leafy lane runs down  
Through the meadows to a town,  
In a winding way.  
But where lies that garden blowing,  
Where that river, stilly flowing,  
And the lawn through meadows going,  
I shall never say. . . .

So, when days grow stronger, sweeter,  
Grow the rare June hours completer;  
And the winter's time for snowing,  
Leaves the June winds chance for blowing,  
I will seek this garden; growing  
Where I'll never say. . . .

—L. Frank Tooker.

## Synge's History

Synge's history was peculiar. He took up music as his profession and studied it in Germany, Rome, and Paris; and, having only a very small income, for economy's sake always lived with poor people. In Paris he stayed with a man cook and his wife, who was a courtesier. He told me that they had but one sitting-room, in which the man did his cooking and the wife her sewing, with another sewing-woman who helped. When, as sometimes happened, a large order for hats came in, Synge, who by this time had given up music for philology, would drop his studies and apply himself also to hat-making, bending wires, etc. After a year or two he moved into a hotel, where he met my son, who urged him to leave Paris for the west of Ireland and apply himself to the study of Irish. Among these western peasants he thenceforth spent a great part of every winter, living as one of the family, they calling one another by their Christian names; and he told me that he would rather live among them than in the best hotel—John Butler Yeats.

## Replacement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE intelligence is constructive instead of destructive, gives instead of taking away. Flippant remarks, such as "You ought to use a little Christian Science; just try to think you haven't any stomach," are much less frequent nowadays than some years ago, because the whole world is steadily learning that actual Christian Science has nothing whatever in common with such random sallies.

Going a step further, even those who had perhaps casually looked into the subject and contented themselves with believing simply that there is really no disease, no poverty, no wrong action possible to the divine Mind, have been recognizing more and more that it is not enough to deny unreasonably but that it is necessary to understand the absolute Truth. In other words, the belief of disease must be replaced with spiritual ease, the supposed limitation of poverty with the sufficiency of divine riches, any seemingly wrong action with infinitely right activity, in accordance with supernal intelligence.

To deny right and left without positively affirming what is, has aroused thoughtful merriment, because it is indeed foolish and has, as a method, no basis for being called scientific. On the other hand thorough consecration to demonstrable Principle is genuinely scientific practice. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and other thinking people everywhere, as well as those who have seemed less used to close study, are beginning to admit that Christian Science is logical because its practice depends on far more accurate reasoning than they have hitherto found in even what they thought of as the most exact of so-called human sciences. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 428 of Science and Health, "We should consecrate existence, not 'to the unknown God' whom we 'ignorantly worship,' but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy. We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

Here we have the altogether scientific demand for the replacement of the merely seeming with the actuality of true Life. No human sense of things could even appear without there being first of all the truth about it. To take a mundane simile, before the earth-dwellers could misconceive of the sun as rising, the round world itself had to be rotating and revolving on its way. The spiritual fact, regarded from the standpoint of the Mind which causes it, clears up any misconception by proving the true idea. On page 123 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy declares plainly: "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." What the divine Mind knows and causes is the genuine idea right where the supposititious mortal mind claims the spurious belief to be.

Thus the knowledge of spiritual Life includes infinite spiritual variety. To speak, for instance, of digesting what we read or hear is something more than a figure of speech, is not knowing, understanding, or in other words the maintenance of the right action produced by Mind, true digestion? With wholly right action, harmony of every sort is present. Many a one has puzzled as to whether his bad temper comes from his indigestion or his indigestion from his bad temper. Let such a one realize, however, that as Christian Science shows, neither one is really cause but that both are effects associated in the so-called mortal mind, and he finds the wrong condition disappearing. Then let such a one go on to know that right where the discord has seemed to be, right there the divine Mind is carrying on the perfect harmony of spiritual ideas, and he rejoices in the actual experience of Spirit.

Any wrong state is entirely mental, not physical, for even the concept of matter in any form is a mental concept. Without mortal mind, there would be nothing to conceive of or believe in matter, and therefore no matter. With the divine Mind, there is the substance of spiritual consciousness expressed. True digestion, then, is just a name given to the conscious spiritual joy in harmony of divine intelligence, not latent or static, but infinitely active. Of the process of spiritual order one could not possibly get a mental picture. Nevertheless the true idea is real and divinely tangible, is the substantial manifestation of the all-wise Mind. To give up the belief of material indigestion is not to give up anything, but to gain actual Truth.

The belief of pain always has to be replaced with spiritual understanding. This true conception of substance, not in matter but in Mind, must be joyous. In fact the process of the consciousness which really is must be constant rejoicing. In this one consciousness which is the only veritable place, happy activity is ever going on. Since distress or suffering could never occupy the tiniest portion of this all-space, its nothingness has, as an absolute fact, been already and forever demonstrated by the true idea. Never for an instant could the divine idea be displaced, interfered with, or nullified. The thorough consciousness of good is all that has ever been. So for any human sense of things

whatever there is the spiritual idea already firmly placed in Mind. The infinity of the divine verity is sufficient guarantee of its ability to take the place of any seeming condition no matter how monstrous or how subtle. It is always the one Truth infinitely manifest that is at hand to turn to and depend on. This Truth expresses itself specifically without limit. Under self-sufficiency without limit, the marginal heading, "Efficacy of the Mind," Mrs. Eddy says on page 233 of Science and Health, "When numbers have been divided according to a fixed rule, the quotient is not more unquestionable than the scientific tests I have made of the effects of truth upon the sick. The counter fact relative to any disease is required to cure it." Is not this proving of the exact counter fact, replacing any human belief, scientific in every sense of the word? That is why the work of Christian Science goes on unfolding endlessly.

## Possession

"The world is mine," the poet said,  
"And everywhere I go  
Its beauties linger in my head  
And form my treasures so."  
"I oftentimes chance upon a stream  
On some bright summer's day,  
And lo! I catch the very gleam  
And carry it away."  
"I pass the landlord's frowning gate  
And stay a little there—  
I steal his garden's hoarded state  
As others would not dare."  
"And often on an upland road  
I pause awhile to see,  
And miles and miles of fields new mowed  
I take away with me."  
"What matter if the day be fled,  
I own each brilliant view;  
The world is mine," the poet said—  
I half believed it true.

—James Fenimore Cooper Jr.

## Art of Literature

L'art de bien dire is but a drawing-room accomplishment unless it is pressed into the service of the truth. The difficulty of literature is not to write, but to write what you mean; not to affect your reader, but to affect him precisely as you wish. This is commonly understood in the case of books or set orations; even in . . . writing an explicit letter, some difficulty is admitted by the world. But one thing you can never make Philistine natures understand; one thing, which yet lies on the surface, remains as unseizable to their wits as a high flight of metaphysics—namely, that the business of life is mainly carried on by means of this difficult art of literature, and according to a man's proficiency in that art shall be the freedom and the fullness of his intercourse with other men.—R. L. Stevenson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Great Unrest

It is a law of the human mind that every great war is followed by a period of social unrest. It is not scientifically law, but it gets its apparent indorsement from the suggestive insistence of material reasoning. If you ask why this should be, the reply given is an exceedingly simple and apparently conclusive one. The dislocation of trade has caused prices to soar, the disbandment of armies has flooded the labor market, the temporary depletion of industries has produced a shortage of manufactures, and so ad infinitum. Of course this is only a very roundabout way of saying that the human mind itself has been in the wars, and in consequence is suffering from confusion bordering upon chaos. But the human mind always prefers groping its way through a maze to following the high road, and so it offers twenty material explanations of an obvious metaphysical fact.

It is a curious fact, however, of which notice might be taken by the world, if the world were not too matter-sodden to be capable of so doing, that in spite of all the warnings of history no government ever really prepares for what has come to be called the period of reconstruction. It was just the same when the hundred years of war waged by Richelieu, by Mazarin, and by the grand Louis for the predominance of French ideals in Europe had been brought to a close by the peace of Utrecht. No one then but that sublime rascal Cartouche seemed to know how to take advantage of the conditions obtaining. A century later, after Waterloo, it was once more precisely the same. No comprehensive effort had been prepared to deal with the prophesied disorganization and distress, so that recourse was to the primitive methods of Peterloo. Another hundred years passes, and so it is again today. The press, the platform, and the soap box have showered warnings, advice, and even threats upon the governments of the world, with just about as much effect as if they had been talking to the Seven Sleepers or those eminent reactionaries Louis, Castlereagh, and Metternich.

The passing of the centuries has not, however, made the policy of reaction either an advisable or a stable one. This may be seen in the temper of the masses. Bolshevism is a very different thing from the burning of haystacks, and Winnipeg bears no relation at all to Chartist riots. A great unrest is mastering the human mind. It may be observed in its altogether unrelated manifestations, in the Japanese boycott in China, the coal inquiry in London, or the I. W. W. activities in America. These, perhaps, are indications which might have been looked for. But side by side with them are totally unlooked for explosions of the conservative temper, such as the revolt of the actors, the formation of the middle class union, the strike of priests at Loretto. Nor is this by any manner of means all. Every one who understands history knows that the whole condition of the world is approximating to that which ushered in the Renaissance, but with one marked difference. The Renaissance was a European movement. The unrest of today is a world movement.

A great effort is being made to show that this unrest is all the result of a specific mesmerism labeled bolshevism. But this is putting the cart before the horse. That bolshevism is mesmeric there seems no reason to doubt, but bolshevism is also an effect, and never cause. Bolshevism, in short, is the result of the unsettling of the human mind by Armageddon, acting on the essentially emotional and uneducated mentality of the Slav. It is exactly this that makes it mesmeric, for the emotional mentality, unused to scientific thinking, and so to protecting itself, is swept off its feet and hurried into excess in a way impossible with a mentality trained to hard reasoning. And this is where the intellectual is caught as easily as the uneducated. Of course, the anarchist everywhere has striven to adapt bolshevism to his purpose. He has been successful or unsuccessful in exact proportion to the ignorance and materiality of his medium, and the senile efforts made by his opponents to discredit every form of advanced thought, desirable or undesirable, by confusing it with the latest bugbear. The way to crush bolshevism is, obviously, to expose exactly what it is, not to drive it under the surface or, worse still, to induce people to believe that some merely idiotic phase of human foolishness is the product of the fanatical and unbalanced mentality of Lenin.

The natural way out of the whole difficulty is to recognize the facts. The world does not stand where it did before Armageddon, and there is no use pretending that it does. No doubt the Roman Catholic Bishop of Norwich, lance in rest, riding down the rebellious peasants at North Walsham, regarded those starveling serfs very much as the Bolsheviks are regarded by the forces of reaction today. And he too had, in their murderous doings, his excuse. The madness of revenge always follows the madness of misgovernment. At the same time the unrest of today is no more caused by Lenin or Trotzky than the unrest of the fourteenth century was caused by Ball or Tyler, Langland or Grindecobbe. The one like the other resulted from a sudden awakening of the human consciousness to a clearer sense of liberty, for which it was as unprepared in England when Richard was King as it was in Russia when Nicholas was Tsar.

The day of sitting on the safety valve is past and done with. Society, as constituted in 1914, has played its part. The world of tomorrow is a world in which Capital and Labor will be partners, or else a world in which there will be trouble. The unrest from Vancouver to Peking is not coordinated by man nor is it the result of an intriguing bolshevism. It is Labor demanding the things it believes it is entitled to, and demanding them in the attitude and temper it has been bred to in its native countries. But, whatever the tone, the demand is insistent and universal, and in its very completeness carries its warning. In such conditions authority must move with wisdom and with justice. Those are the only

two attributes which can work out a peaceable agreement. Authority which shuts its ears to concession will be met with disorder. That is the temper of the occasion, because in concession alone Labor can read what to it is justice. Let anybody talk with the representatives of Labor, anywhere in the world today, and then record his impressions. They will be found to tally, whether in London or New York, whether in Paris or in Winnipeg.

The moral of all this is very simple. It is that effects are never cause. Consequently the unrest of today is not caused by bolshevism, or trades-union, or profiteering, or dislocation of trade or any of these things, all of which are effects. It is caused by the action of Principle rousing the dormant sense of truth in the human consciousness. In such circumstances the evil of the human mind rises to the surface as it did in the Renaissance, when all the lust of the flesh combined to fight against spiritual understanding.

### Mining in Tasmania

THE interesting statement issued recently by the Tasmanian Department of Mines, relating to the administration and development of the mining industry in the island province, is a welcome evidence of the energy and forethought with which the authorities are dealing with this important matter. Tasmania is peculiarly favored, even for an Australian province, in the matter of minerals. Not only are there more than usually plentiful, but more than usually varied, whilst the enormous possibilities of hydro-electric development in the country render the outlook for the great work of treating the ores specially promising.

It is less than forty years since the mining industry in Tasmania took definite shape, but, in that time, that is to say, in the period between 1880 and the end of 1917, the industry has produced minerals to the value of over £40,000,000, whilst the products have included gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, tin, coal, wolfram, bismuth, osmiridium, scheelite, iron pyrites, and asbestos. A considerable portion of the department's statement is devoted to the question of tin mining, and, in this connection, it is particularly satisfactory to notice how fully awake the department is to the necessity of utilizing by-products. It is, of course, a fact well known to the expert, but comparatively little realized by the layman in such matters, that the by-product is often the most valuable part of a raw manufacture, and that upon its successful recovery and utilization depends, very often, the financial success of the enterprise. Thus the geological survey branch of the department, in reporting on the tin field of North Dundas, points out very justly that the ultimate and permanent future of the field depends upon the profitable treatment of the sulphuric ores into which the oxidized ores will be found to pass. Mr. Hartwell Condor, the report declares, who carried out this investigation, considers that the recovery of the sulphur contents for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, combined with treatment for tin ore, will insure the best industrial results as far as the field is concerned.

In order to achieve these best results a very considerable outlay of capital will be needed, and one of the questions exercising the authorities at the present time is the extent to which the State is justified in extending financial help to prospectors and to those who, having discovered mineral deposits, need pecuniary assistance for workings. A good deal has already been done in this way, and, if the advice of the Minister of Mines is taken, the authorities will continue to extend such help to mining enterprise in the future, especially earmarking a considerable sum for the benefit of the returned soldier who desires to devote himself to mining work in any one of its many branches.

The chief difficulty, for the past five years, as far as private enterprise is concerned, has been, of course, the raising of capital; whilst, even where financial assistance was adequate, the shortage of labor and the difficulty and delay in obtaining the necessary machinery rendered the work of the mining operator uncertain in the extreme. The end of the war has, it is generally held, largely solved all these problems. Capital is rapidly becoming more fluid; the return of the factory to peace production ought to render the necessary machinery available to a steadily increasing extent; whilst the return and demobilization of the armies must ultimately solve the question of the shortage of labor. The general impression, therefore, that the outlook for mining in Tasmania "may be regarded as very hopeful" seems more than justified.

### The Palmer Inquiry

A PROCEEDING unusual, if not unique, in Administration circles in the United States, is that of the inquiry, by the United States Senate sub-committee on the Judiciary, into charges lodged by persons and interests seeking to defeat the confirmation of the President's appointment of A. Mitchell Palmer as Attorney-General, the chief law officer of the Department of Justice. The charges, so far as the public has been apprised, have to do only with alleged acts of Mr. Palmer while he directed the office of alien property custodian during most, if not all, of the time in which the United States was engaged in the world war. It is declared by Mr. Palmer that he not only welcomes, but insists upon, the fullest possible investigation of these charges. It will be recalled that the last Congress failed to act upon Mr. Palmer's nomination as Attorney-General, presented late in February of the present year, to succeed Thomas W. Gregory, who was relieved from the office at his own request. But in the meantime Mr. Palmer had resigned his office as alien property custodian and assumed the duties of the new office, which he still continues to perform as an incumbent de gracia or de facto. Mr. Palmer has been quoted as stating, quite recently, that he insists that the Senate, upon which devolves the determination as to his fitness for the office to which he has been nominated, shall settle his claim of title forthwith, or as soon as the investigation now under way shall have been terminated.

It is not, of course, the province of any individual or any newspaper to attempt to try and determine the issues raised by the charges, in advance of the completion of the hearings recently begun, but it can hardly be controverted that Mr. Palmer is entirely within his

rights in demanding and insisting that confirmation or rejection of his appointment shall be decided upon and announced by the Senate without further unnecessary delay. No record or book could be more open, probably, than the record of Mr. Palmer as alien property custodian. The publicity given to his official acts in sequestrating and disposing of the holdings of enemy aliens in many of the important industries in the United States, as well as the records and reports of his office, acquainted all those interested in the administration of his bureau with the details of those transactions at the time. Of course it would have been impossible for any federal official charged with the responsibilities of such a bureau to have escaped adverse criticism. Tremendously large holdings were taken over by Mr. Palmer and his deputies, solely because the properties and industries were being operated, presumptively, or in fact, in such a manner as to lend comfort and aid to the enemies of the United States. It is easily recalled, nevertheless, and the fact should be stated at this time in justice to Mr. Palmer, that public approval of the administration of his office was freely expressed, and that frequently.

It has not been disclosed, if such may have been the fact, that there was even slight opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Palmer's appointment as Attorney-General in the Senate of the last Congress, or that charges had been lodged against him when his nomination failed to receive consideration in the hours immediately preceding the sine die adjournment. The last Senate was organized and controlled by the Democrats, partisans of both the President and Mr. Palmer, and, except for the conditions already referred to, it is doubtful if his fitness would have been seriously assailed, if at all. The present Senate, on the other hand, is organized and controlled by the Republicans. But it can hardly be insisted that because of this the President has no right to select one of his own political faith to be the chief law officer of his Administration, or that the Senate, ethically, can refuse to confirm such an appointment purely for partisan reasons, or for any other reason than the determined or admitted unfitness of the nominee.

It cannot be denied, of course, that it is the duty of the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate all charges made in good faith against any nominee selected for so important a portfolio as that to which Mr. Palmer has been called by the President. The public is interested in the investigation and in its outcome, and will, no doubt, be inclined to insist that the findings and conclusions shall be free from any color of bias and partisanship.

### Beacons

BEACONS, of course, are obvious things in every sense of the word. The possibility of sending a prearranged signal by means of smoke by day and fire by night from hilltop to hilltop seems to have occurred, as might be expected, to every race of man, and, like every other primitive means of communication, the beacon is to be found still in honored use in many lands and amongst many peoples. To attempt to trace its history would be to undertake an excursion to the beginning of things. One would quickly find oneself roaming about amidst the mists and myths of ancient Persia or ancient Greece, or standing on the hilltops of Palestine, 600 years and more before the Christian era. For does not Jeremiah call to the people of Benjamin, at a time of great menace, to "set up a sign of fire in Beth-hacerem: for evil appeareth out of the north, and great destruction"? And did not the commander of the Greek army at the siege of Troy send the news of the fall of the city to Queen Clytemnestra at Mycenae by means of beacons, along a line of eight mountains, "getting through" his message in the very creditable time of a single night?

That, of course, has been the main use of beacons all through the centuries, to notify all who saw them of the approach of some event or the achievement of some great purpose of which the lighting of the fire was to be the signal. In many countries, especially in England, the beacon system of communication was at one time highly organized. In England, beacons were kept up by means of levies on the counties, and, night after night and week after week, notably when the approach of the Spanish Armada was looked for, some 350 years ago, the watchman stood by with torch aglow ready to light the beacon, sometimes a great pile on a hilltop, sometimes a fire basket on a church tower, as soon as the flare in the sky from the next link in the chain supplied the signal. Then, again, when Napoleon was planning his great invasion of England, when a huge French army was gathering on the heights above Boulogne, and Napoleon was looking for that temporary mastery of the sea which never came, when these great events were going forward all the beacon hills of England were again crowned with their great piles of faggots with the watchman standing by, just as he had done 200 years before.

They are all known, of course, these beacon hills, and, to the man who is interested in such things, they have a fascination all their own. For, the moment one stands on one of them, one seems to be brought into touch with all of them. One comes silently into line with the great chain, which, today, is just as capable as ever of carrying a message as quick as sight from point to point all over the land. On many such hills, particularly on the coast, where the beacon also did service as a lighthouse, the old beacon tower still remains; sometimes the site of the beacon is marked by a cairn of stones, and sometimes it is not marked at all. "Beacon Hill," however, is one of the commonest names in England, and, wherever it is found, the hill so named seems at once to vindicate its right to the title. Anyway, they have all done so, in quite recent times. For, during the past twenty-odd years, the beacon hills have been called into requisition more than one quite peaceful occasion, when Queen Victoria celebrated her diamond jubilee in 1897, for instance, and when Edward VII was crowned, in 1902. And now it is said that they will all be ablaze, once more, when the conclusion of the peace is celebrated. Of course, there are many kinds of beacons besides those which shoot their fires into the night-skies on special occasions. Beacons there are innocent of all fire, mere painted posts set on a rock at sea and crowned with a globe of iron

ribs. Almost anything, indeed, that guides the seafaring man may by a little stretch of the imagination be called a beacon. But for most people a beacon is a beacon, and by beacon they mean the "sign of fire" on the hilltops.

### Notes and Comments

IT WOULD be difficult to think of any question less important to the average man or woman than whether the earth is 1,600,000,000 years old or only 10,000,000. But many are none the less interested in it. Three ways there are, says Dr. William Harvey McNairn, of McMaster University, Toronto, by which an effort is made to answer the question, and the three answers afford to the average citizen a wide range of choice. By the oldest method, which reaches conclusions by estimating how long it is taking the sun to cool, the earth is between 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 years old. The geologists, however, studying the age of geological deposits, demand 100,000,000 years; and the latest method, which applies the results of the discovery of radium to estimating the age of some of the earth's minerals, declares the geologists too conservative and figures the age of the earth at anything up to 1,600,000,000 years. As said Falstaff to the Lord Chief Justice: "Some smack of age in you, some relish of the saltiness of time."

THERE turned up, the other day, in London, a book that delighted a reporter of book auctions, not for its rarity and money value, but for the interest of its contents. Published in 1860 but now long out of print, the wonder was that it had not been reprinted for its entertaining information. Under the title "Our English Home; Its Early History and Progress," the anonymous author, evidently a man of deep and curious learning, had traced nearly every commonplace domestic thing or custom to its source. One read, for example, how Alfred the Great slept on a bed of straw in a fireless apartment through the open windows of which the wind blew so violently that he was led to invent the lantern. One learned that medieval tapestry came into existence not as a decoration but because it was necessary to cover the windows before the use of glass panes. And so on and so forth. Truly a rare and entertaining book, even if it seemed to make no great stir.

PARTICULARLY fitting is it that the new era of ships now dawning in the United States should find its academic expression in the creation of a thoroughgoing nautical department at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. The university stands on a hill overlooking the waters of Narragansett Bay, and its buildings have replaced the homes of retired sea captains which stood there in the old days when snug fortunes were accumulated in the China trade, and the education of a young man for the sea was in part acquired by instruction in the counting room of a shipping firm, with a model of the firm's crack ship for decoration, and sometimes a sight through the windows of the ship herself coming up the harbor. The new department is planned to graduate young men qualified for the command of ships, men, in short, of the master-mariner type, who can take a vessel anywhere in the world and do credit in any society to their country, college, and the shipping firms that employ them.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, in his message of congratulation to Captain Alcock, sees some possibilities in trans-Atlantic flight that perhaps nobody else had thought of. With all due respect for the speed of aeroplanes, one is astonished at the idea that they may outdistance the cable. Yet the actual flight, says this impressive figure in British journalism, was "made more quickly than the average press messages of 1919." It suggests also the likelihood that before so very long "London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening, allowing for the difference between British and American time, and vice versa in regard to New York evening journals reaching London next day." Here and there, in both countries, somebody may wonder if life will be any happier for this generous increase in available daily newspapers, unless it shall prove true that "the British and American peoples will understand each other better, as they are brought into closer daily touch."

PROBABLY it is still common belief, as it was in the days of the magic lantern, that those must sit in darkness who would see pictures projected on a screen. It had, as a matter of fact, been proved, even in the magic-lantern period, that complete darkness was not necessary so long as the light from without did not fall directly upon the screen or shine into the spectators' eyes. The motion picture theaters were built and multiplied so rapidly that this fact, not generally known, was not generally taken into consideration, and they became typically caves of darkness in which a miscellaneous audience sat and stared at the personages of the photoplay "flickering" their way through the adventures of the scenario. Gradually the mechanism was improved and the personages ceased to flicker. Now, in the latest motion picture theater, the audience no longer sits in the dark. Proper diffusion of light so that the body of the house is sufficiently illuminated without detracting from the clearness of the screened picture is a great improvement over the cave of darkness.

LOOKING back to the period of the Civil War in the United States, somebody in Wisconsin finds that American women of that time took up a good deal of work formerly done exclusively by men. The first industry thus entered by women was the printing trade, in which they became compositors in place of men who had volunteered, but the idea was not then taken as matter-of-factly as it is nowadays, and on at least one occasion the Typographical Union protested by organizing a strike. The strike failed, and the women continued setting type. In factories and stores also women took places left vacant by volunteers; and if such was the condition in one state it was probably duplicated in others. At that time the wages paid to women were commonly from \$3 to \$5 a week, but their success in various new and experimental employments then doubtless largely brought about the presence of women in American industry that has been a growing factor during the last sixty years.